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Professor in the Boston Academy of Music; Editor of Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, Choral Harmony, Lyra Sacra, &c

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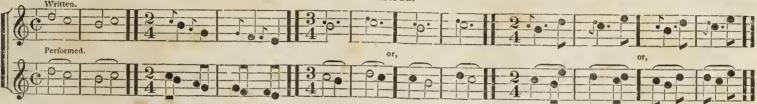
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Note. The Shake is an ornament, both brilliant and elegant; but it should have no place in Psalmody, or common Church Music

19. What is an Appogiature?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately succeeds it. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.



20. What is an After Note?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately precedes it. It always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



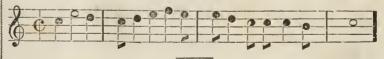
Note. Appogiatures and After Notes are not reckoned in making up the time of a measure; but are deducted from the time of the Notes on which they depend. This, for the most part, is done in proportion to their own nominal value, with the exception that the Appogiature receives double its nominal value when it precedes a pointed note. As the insertion of these Notes is a matter of taste, and as the best composers use them

in various ways, no rule that is of infallible application can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage in which they occur They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

21. What are Syncopated Notes?

Those which commence on an unaccented and are continued on an accepted part of a measure.





LESSON V. (a.)

OF SOLMIZATION.

1. What is Solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. Of what use is Solmization?

It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation.

It promotes a feeling or consciousness of the precise relation of the sounds in the octave to each other, and especially to the Tonic, or Key Note. By associating the several syllables with their corresponding sounds, this relation becomes familiar, and we acquire the habit of expressing any note with case and certainty.

3. How many syllables are used in Solmization? Seven; there being one for each sound.

4. What are they?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si.
Pronounced.

Doe, Rae, Mee, Fa,* Sole, La,* Sec.

5. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?——Si.

6. By what is the place of the syllable Si known?

By the Signature.

7. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

8. What is the signature said to be, when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

9. If the signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Si? On B.

10. If the signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Si?——On E.

11. If the signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On A.

12. If the signature be three flats, (B, E, and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On D.

* The a in these syllables may be sounded as in Far, or as in Fail—at the discretion of the Teacher.

13. If the signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On G.

14. If the signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On F#.

15. If the signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On C#.

16. If the signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On G#.

17. If the signature be four sharps, (F, C, G and D#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On D#.

18. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the Staff, in regular order.

19. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si? Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.

• 20. What is the order of the syllables descending from Si?

21. What effect have accidentals on solinization?

When accidentals are used, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

22. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c.; and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the signature.

NOTE. The use of accidentals is so various, that it is impossible to give any rule which shall be applicable to all cases. A judicious teacher will be able to direct such changes as the nature of the different passages may require, and to assign the reasons for them

LESSON V. (b.)

OF SOLMIZATION BY FOUR SYLLABLES

1. What is solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. How many syllables are used in solmization?

Four.

3. What are they? Fa, Sol, La, Mi.

4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?

Mi.

5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known? By the Signature.

6. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

Herech 18

8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi?

9. If the Signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Mi? On E

10. If the Signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On A

11. If the Signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On 1).

12. If the Signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable hi?

On G.

13. If the Signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Mi:

On Fif.

14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On C#.

15. If the Signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

Ŏn G♯.

16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D#.

17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order.

18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi? Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La.

19. What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi? La, Sol, Fa, La. Sol, Fa.

20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization?

When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

21. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the Signature.

Note. See note at the end of Lesson V. (a.) page xii.

LESSON VI.

OF TIME.

1. What is meant by Time, in Music?

The duration, or the measure and movement of sounds.

2. How many kinds of time are there? Three. 3. What are they called? Common, Triple and Compound.

NOTE. There are, strictly speaking, but two kinds of time; Common or equal, and Triple or unequal; but by a union of two or more measures of either of these a third kind may be formed, which it may be convenient to designate by another name. Compound time, however, may always be reduced to Common or Triple.

4. What is the difference between Common, Triple, and Compound Time?

Common time contains two equal notes in each measure—Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure—Compound time is formed by the union of two or more measures of Common or Triple time.

OF COMMON TIME.

- 5. How many signs has Common time?
 Three.
- 6. What is the first sign of Common time?

The letter -C-

- 7. What note or notes fill a measure?

 A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.
- 8. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Four.

- On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
 On the first and third.
- 10. What is the second sign of Common time?

The letter with a bar drawn across it.

11. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.

12. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Two or four.

13. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
Usually on the first, but sometimes on the first and third.

14. What is the third sign of Common time?

The figures $\frac{2}{4}$.

15. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Minim or its equal in other notes or rests.

16. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the second sign of Common time.

OF TRIPLE TIME.

17. How many signs has Triple time? Three.

18. What is the first sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{3}{2}$.

19. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests.

20. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Three.

21. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? Principally on the first, and slightly on the third.

22. What is the second sign of Triple time?

The figures 3.

23. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Minim, or its equal in other notes or rests.

24. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

25. What is the third sign of Triple time?

The figures 3

26. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Crotchet, or its equal in other notes or rests.

27. How is it described or measured and accented? In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

OF COMPOUND TIME.

28. How many signs has Compound time?—Two.

29. What is the first sign of Compound time?

The figures $\frac{6}{4}$.

30. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Minims, or their equal in other notes or rests.

31. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it—Two, or Six.

32. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
On the first and fourth.

33. What is the second sign of Compound time?

The figures 6.

34. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests.

35. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Compound time.

Note. Other signs of Compound time, as $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{9}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, &c. may be sometimes found; but they seldom occur in modern music.

36. What note is made the general standard of reckoning time?

The Semibreve.

37. Why are figures employed as signs of time?

To express the fractional parts of a Semibreve contained in a measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eights of a Semibreve, &c.

38. What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time?

A Semibreve rest.

39. How may the habit of keeping time with accuracy be acquired?
By the frequent and persevering practice of counting or beating while singing.

Note. On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:—
"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with
the hand, foot or head, when a performer once begins to perform with any degree of
exactness; but at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand
should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what
the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

LESSON VII.

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

1. What is the Diatonic Scale?

A gradual succession of eight* fixed sounds; proceeding by unequal degrees, or intervals, called Tones and Semitones.

2. How many Tones are there in the Diatonic Scale? -- Five.

3. How many Semitones? Two.

4. What is meant by mode?

The order or arrangement of Tones and Semitones in the Diatonic Scale.

5. How many modes are there? Two.

6. What are they called?

Major and Minor.

* The first of the seven primary sounds, being repeated to make out the eight notes, or to complete the octave.

7 What is the peculiar effect of each mode?

The Major Mode is bold and cheerful: the Minor Mode is pathetic and mournful.

8. What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Major Mode? From the Third to the Fourth sounds, [Mi to Fa]—and from the

seventh to the eighth sounds [Si to Do] are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

9. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor Mode,

ascending?

From the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do]—and from the Seventh to the Eighth sounds [Sol to La] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

10. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Minor Mode, descending?

From the Fifth to the Sixth sounds [Mi to Fa] and from the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

Note. The arrangement of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale may be represented by

he following divisions of a perpendicular line.							
		MODE.	MINOR MODE.			MINOR MODE.	
Ascending and Descending.			Ascending.			Descending.	
		8	La.		8	La	-1 8
		Semitone.			Semitone.		1
Si.		7	Si.		 7		Tone.
		Tone.			Tone.	Sol. —	7
		ĺ					
La.		6	F1.		 6		Tone.
		Tone.			Tone.	Fa. ——	- 6
					1) "		Semitone.
Soi.		5	Mi.		 5	Mi	- 5
					D)		The same
		Tone.			Tone.		Tone.
Fa.		4	Re.		4	Re. ——	- 4
ra.		Semitone.	1/4.		Tone.	Re.	
Mi.		3	Do.		3		Tone
mi.			ДО.				1000
		Tone.			Semitone	Do	3
		10110.			Constitution		Semitone.
Re.		2	SI.		2	Si	2
		~					
		Tone.			Tone.		Tone.
Do.		1	La		1	La. —	- 1

11. What is the difference between the Ascending and Descending scale, Minor Mode?

In the Ascending scale, the upper Semitone occurs between the seventh and eighth sounds; but in the Descending scale it occurs between the fifth and sixth sounds.

12. What characters are used to denote this change in the Minor Mode?

Sharps or Naturals are used* as accidentals in ascending; and Naturals or Flats are used as accidentals in descending.

13. When are the Major and Minor Mode said to be relative? When the Signature is the same—or, when they agree in Signature.

14. What is the relative Minor to any Major Key? Its sixth above or its third below.

15. What is the relative Major to any Minor Key? Its third above or its sixth below.

16. What interval is that which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor.

The third.

17. What is the difference between the third in the Major mode, and the third in the Minor mode?

The Major third is one Semitone greater.

18. To what is the peculiar effect of each mode to be chiefly attributed?

To the third.

19. What is meant by the Key note?

The note with which the scale begins and ends.

20. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Major mode? Do. [Fa.]

21. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Minor mode? La.

^{*} On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Seale.

22. When is the Diatonic scale said to be in its natural position? When it is formed without the aid of flats or sharps—or when the signature is natural.

23. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Ma-

jor mode?--On C.

24. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Minor mode?——On A.

25. What is meant by the transposition of the scale?

The scale is said to be transposed when it commences on any other

letter than C in the Major mode; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.

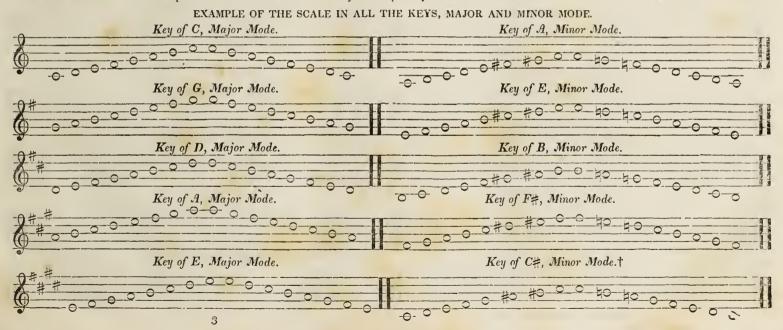
26. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved?——By the use of Flats or Sharps

27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed?

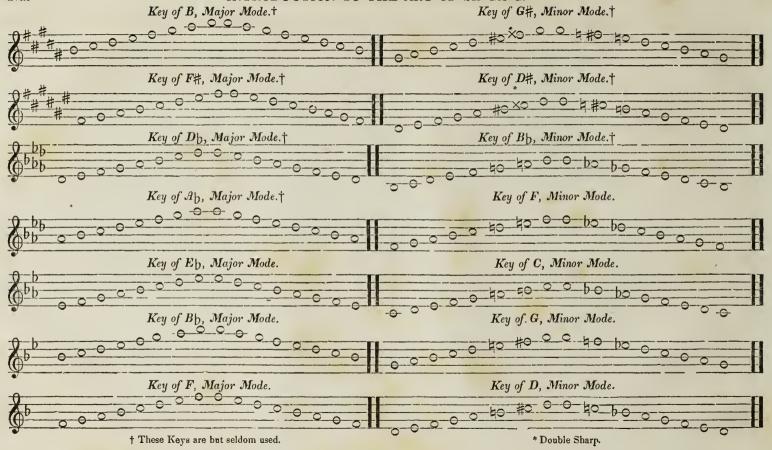
Twelve-each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.

28. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can these twelve keys be obtained?

By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones.



INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.



LESSON VIII.

Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the technical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation.

1. What is the first note of the Scale, or the Key note, called? The Tonic. [Do in the Major and La in the Minor mode.]

2. What is its peculiar character?

It determines the pitch of the scale. It is the basis or foundation upon which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.

3. What is the second note of the scale called?

The Supertonic. [Re in the Major and Si in the Minor mode.]

4. Why is it so called?

Because of its situation; being the next above the Tonic.

5. What is the third note of the scale called?

The Mediant. [Mi in the Major and Do in the Minor mode.]

6. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Tonic and Dominant.

7. What is peculiar to the Mediant?

It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in harmony; and determines the nature of the mode.

8. What is the fourth note in the scale called?

The Subdominant. [Fa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.]

9. Why is it so called?

Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth above the Tonic.

10. What is the fifth note of the scale called?

The Dominant. [Sol in the Major and Mi in the Minor mode.]

11. Why is it so called?

Because of its importance in the scale, its constant occurrence, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

12. What is the sixth note of the scale called?

The Submediant. [La in the Major and Fa in the Minor mode.]

13. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Subdominant and the Octave; or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant sustains to the Tonic.

14. What is the seventh note of the scale called?

The subtonic, or leading note. [Si in the Major and Sol in the Minor mode.]

15. Why is it so called?

Because it is only a Semitone below the Octave, and upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Octave.

16. What is the eighth note of the scale called?

When considered in relation to the first it is called the Octave

17. What is the difference between the Tonic and the Octave?

The difference consists only in the pitch; the Octave is essentially the same, being but a repetition of the Tonic, eight notes higher.

18. How may the Tonic or Key Note be known?

If the Signature be natural, C is the Tonic in the Major, and A in the Minor mode. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the first degree above the last Sharp of the Signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the first degree below the last sharp of the Signature. If the Signature be formed by Flats, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the third degree below the last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the second degree above the last flat of the signature.

The last note in the Base is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily so.

19. How may the Minor Tonic be known from its relative Major?
By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed by an accidental.

LESSON IX.

OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

- 1. What is meant by an Interval?

 The distance from one sound to another.
- 2. What is the smallest practicable interval?

 A Semitone.
- 3. How many intervals are found in the Diatonic Scale? Fourteen.
- 4. What are they called?

Unison.
Minor Second.
Major Second.
Minor Third.
Major Third.
Perfect Fourth.
Sharp Fourth.
Flat Fifth.
Perfect Fifth.
Minor Sixth.
Major Sixth
Minor Seventh.
Major Seventh.
Octave.

EXAMPLE.

Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered and treated as such; as C, C.

MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex Coope semitone.

MAJOR SECOND; as from C to D, consisting of ? one tone. MINOR THIRD; (called also the *flat third* or *lesser third*;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two tones. Perfect Fourth; as from D to G, consisting ? of two tones and one semitone. SHARP FOURTH; (called also *Tritonus*;) from F to B, consisting of three tones. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones. PERFECT FIFTH; as from C to G, consisting) of three tones and one semitone. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of three tones and two semitones. MAJOR SIXTH; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone.

MINOR SEVENTH; (called also flat seventh;) as from D to C, consisting of four tones and two semitones.

MAJOR SEVENTH; (called also sharp seventh;) as from C to B, consisting of five tones and one semitone.

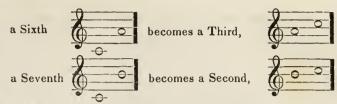
OCTAVE; as from C to C, consisting of five Ex.

5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals?

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion.

EXAMPLE.





- Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Consonant?
 The Octave, Fifth, Perfect Fourth, Thirds and Sixths.
- 7. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Dissonant? The Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth.

LESSON X.

of the chromatic scale, &c.

1. What is the Chromatic Scale?

A scale proceeding by Semitones only.
2. How is the Chromatic Scale formed?

By a Division of the Diatonic Scale into semitones; ascending by Sharps, and descending by Flats.

3. What syllable is used in singing this scale?





4. How many distinct sounds are there in the Chromatic Scale?
Twelve.

5. How may the Diatonic Scale be formed upon each of these as a Tonic or Key Note?

By the use of Sharps or Flats. (See Lesson vii. Ques. 23, and Ex. page xvii.)

OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

6. What are Chromatic Intervals?
Such Intervals as are derived from the Chromatic Scale.

7. What are they?

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as } Ex. Ex.

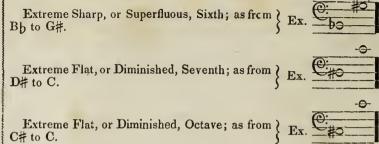
Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as } Ex. .

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third; as from Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from } Ex.



Note. The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter Tones, as from C# to Db; or from G# to Ab, &c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor Third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major Second, &c. and the same key is used for C# and Db—G# and Ab, &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructer, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and Burrow's Thorough Base Primer, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, &c, Adagio (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, at pleasure. Affettuoso, in a style of execution adapted to express affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion. Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement Allegretto, less quick than Allegro. Alto, Counter, or high Tenor. Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements. Andantino, quicker than Andante. Anthem, a passage or passages of scripture set to music. A tempo, in time. .Assai, generally used with some other word to denote an increase or diminution of the time of the movement; as Adagio Assai, more slow; Allegro Assai, Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between more quick. Base, the lowest part in harmony. Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style. Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading Lento, Lentemente, slow. melody. Canto fermo, plain song. Chorus, a composition or passage designed for a full Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds. Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones. Con, with. Con furia, with boldness. Crescendo, Cres. or ____, with an increasing sound Con spirito, with spirit. Da Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain. Del segno, from the sign. Diminuendo, Dim. or , with a decreasing sound. Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions. Diroto, in a solemn and devout manner. Duetto, or Duet, music consisting of two parts.

Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c.

E, and.

Expression, that quality of composition, from which Piano, or Pia, soft, we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our feelings. Expressivo, with expression. Forte, strong and full. Fortissimo, very loud. Fugue, or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody. Forzando, [or fz.] the notes over which it is placed are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis. Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time. Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion. Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution approaching to piano. Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time. two vocal passages. Interval the distance between any two sounds. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave. Larghetto, not so slow as Largo. Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Ma, not. Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess. Men, less. Mezza roce, with a medium fulness of tone. Mezza, half, middle, mean. Moderato between Andante and Allegro. Motto, much. Non, not .- Non troppo presto, not too quick. Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c. Overture, in dramatic music is an instrumental composition, which serves as an introduction. Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances.

and delicate.

Pianissimo, Pianiss, or PP, very soft Poco, little, somewhat. Pomposo, grand, dignified. Presto, quick. Prestissimo, very quick. Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody. Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody. Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking. Rippienno, full. Sempre, throughout; as sempre piano, soft throughout. Soprano, the Troble or higher voice part. Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length. Staccato, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance. Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ. Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner. Soare, agreeable, pleasing. Spirituoso, with spirit. Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument, Vocal solos, duets, &c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments. Subito, quick. Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments, while the vocal performers are silent. Theit, be silent. Tardo, slowly. Mempo, time. Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves. Trio, a composition for three voices. Tutti, all, all together. Veloce, quick. Vigoroso, with energy. Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure Verse, one voice to a part. of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender Vivace, in a brisk and lively manner. Volti, turn over.

LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.*

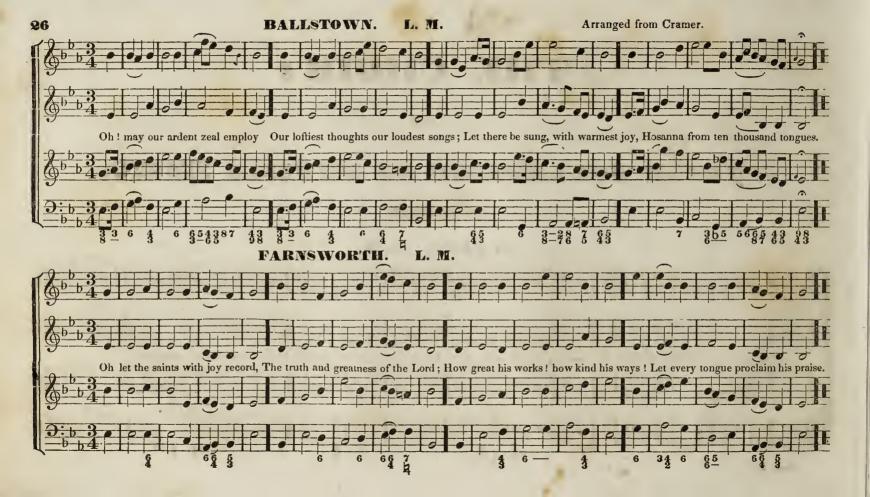


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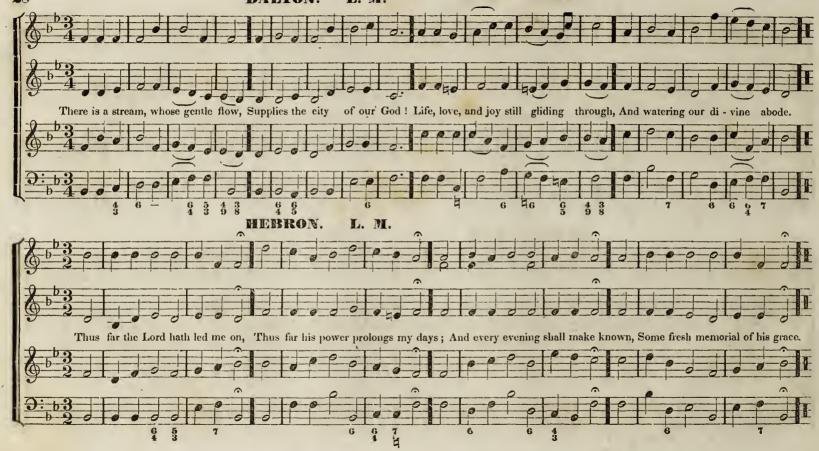
OR

UNION COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.





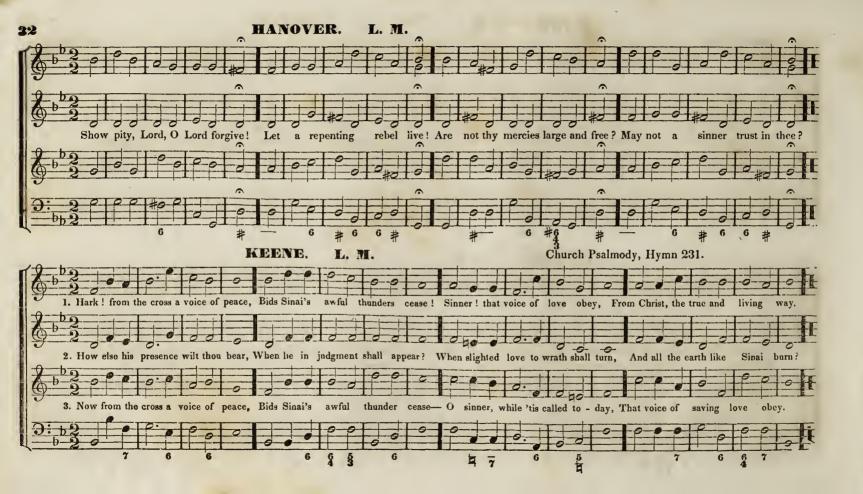


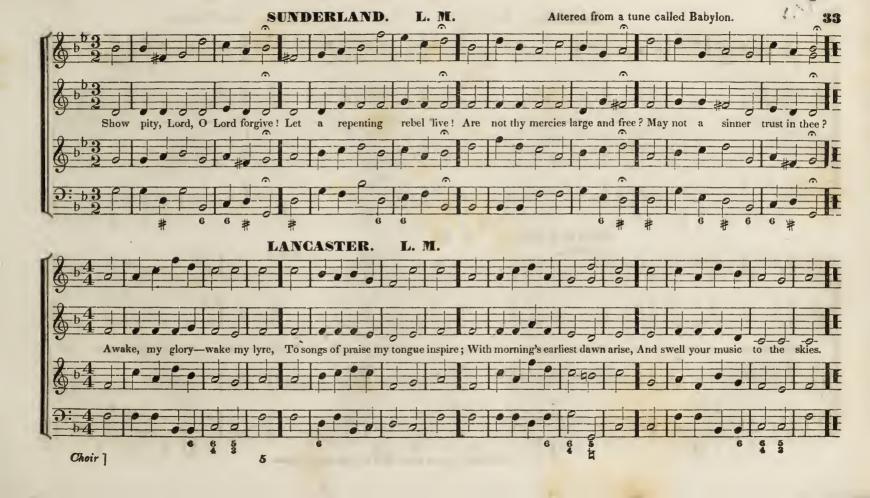






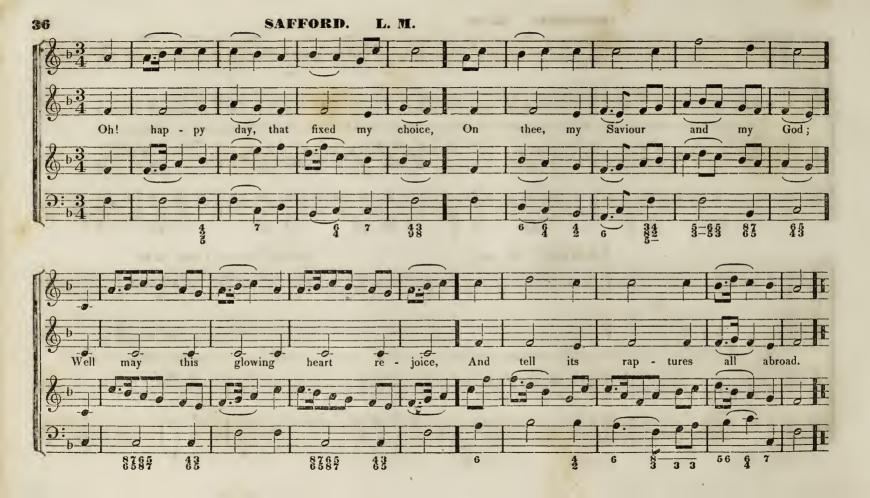












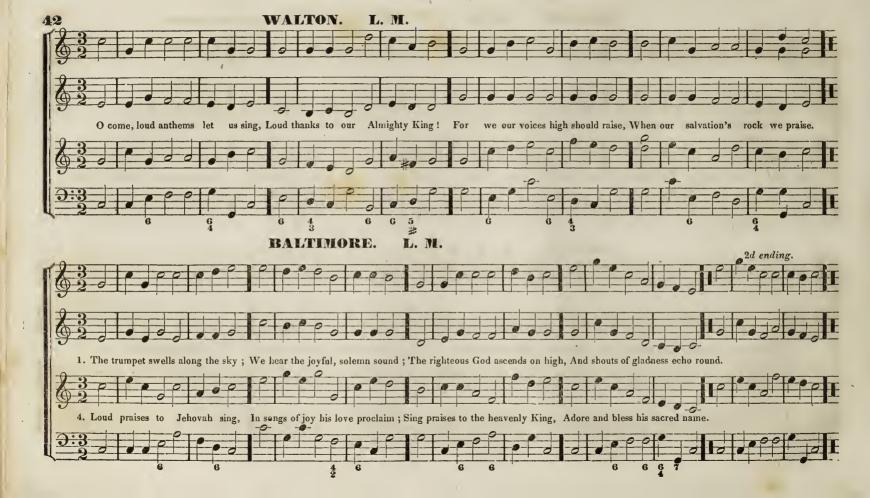




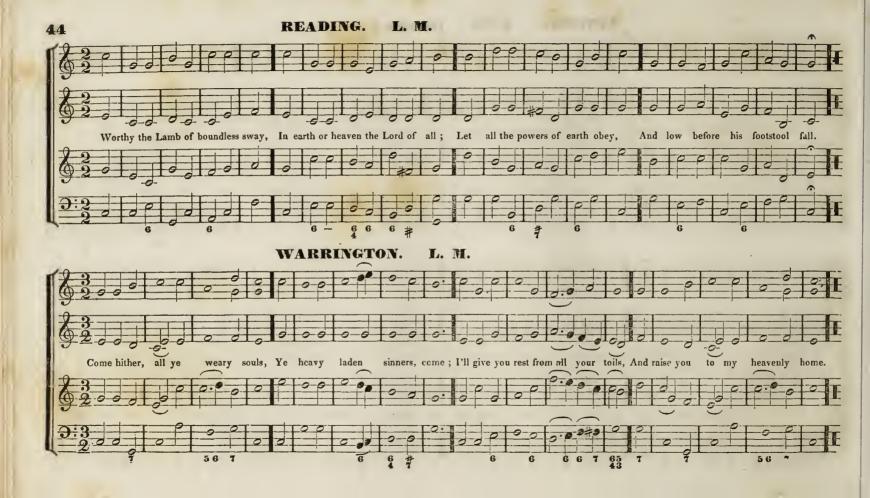




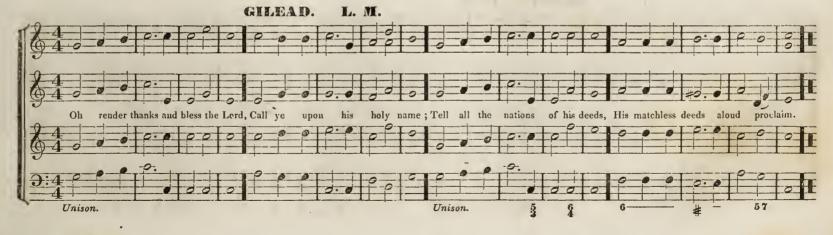


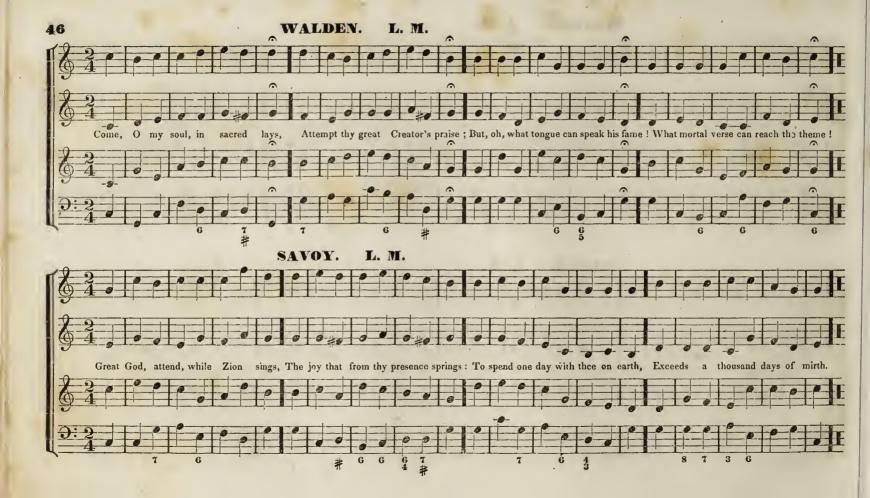






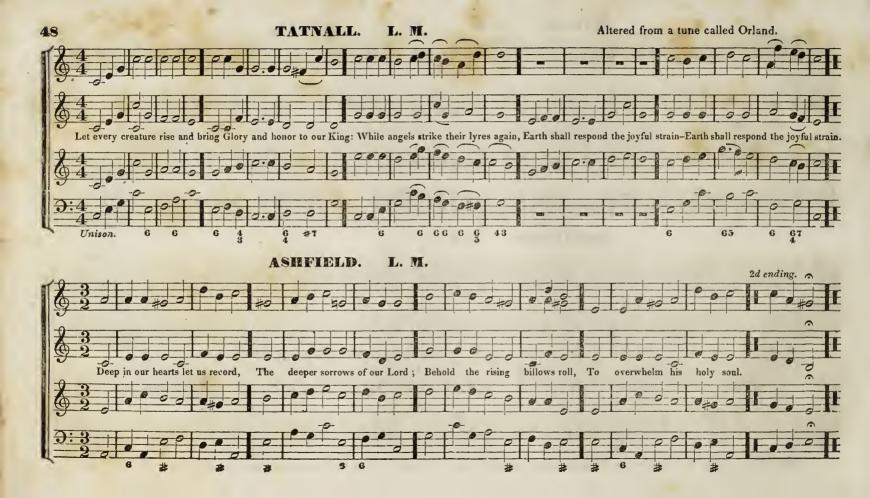




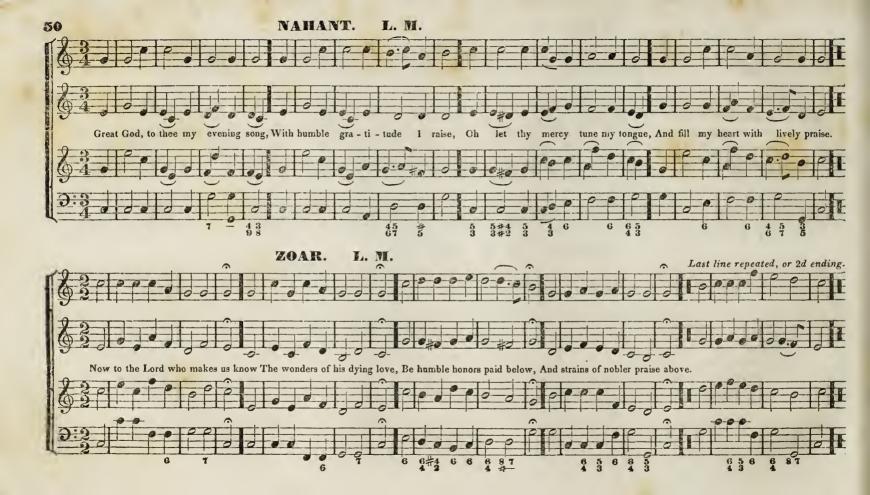


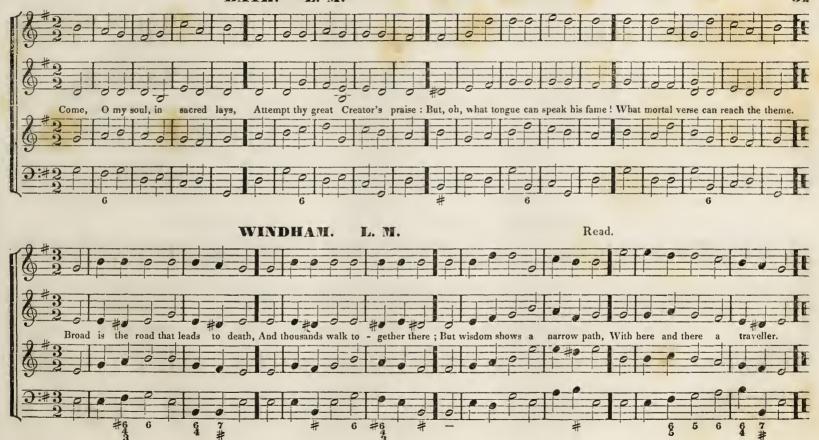


* There can be no doubt that this tune and Winchester were originally the same. It is found nearly in the present form in many German books.

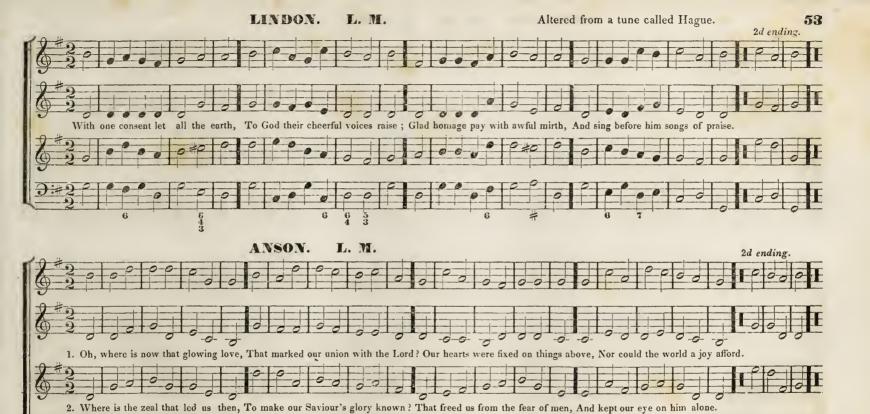










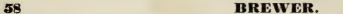


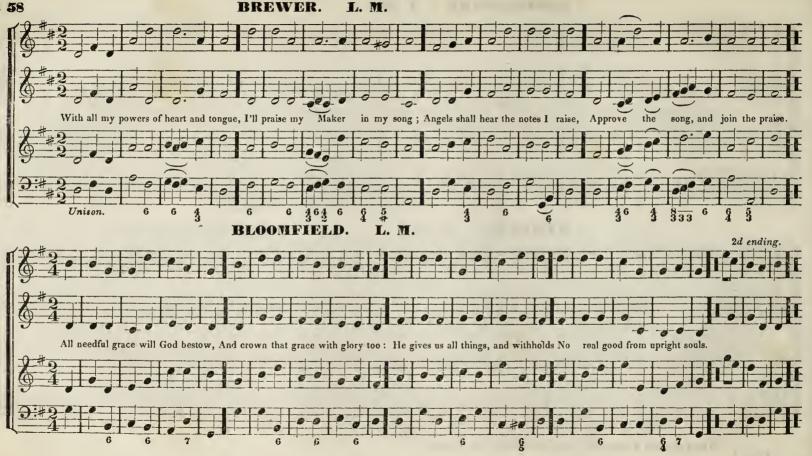




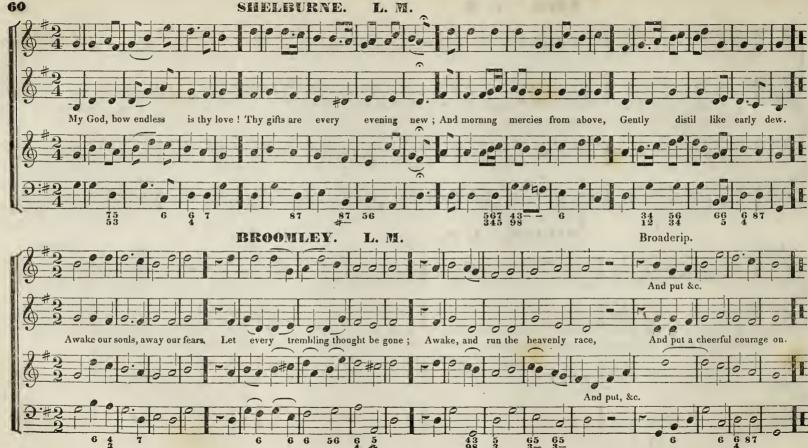


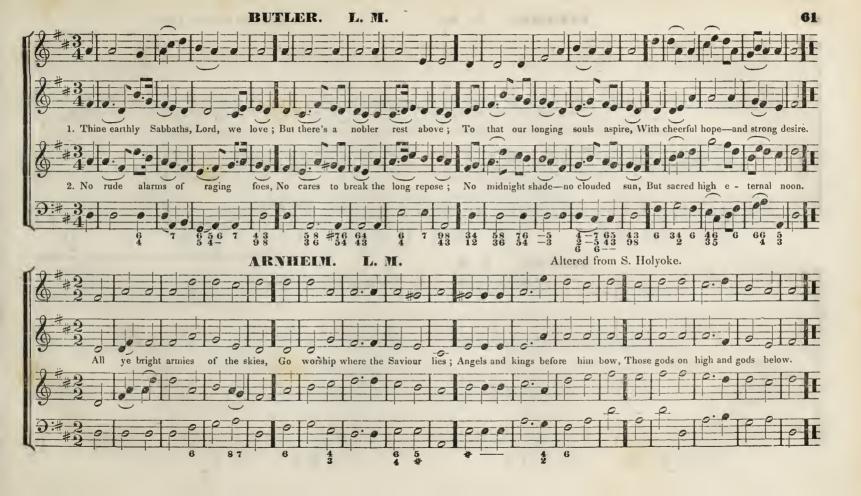


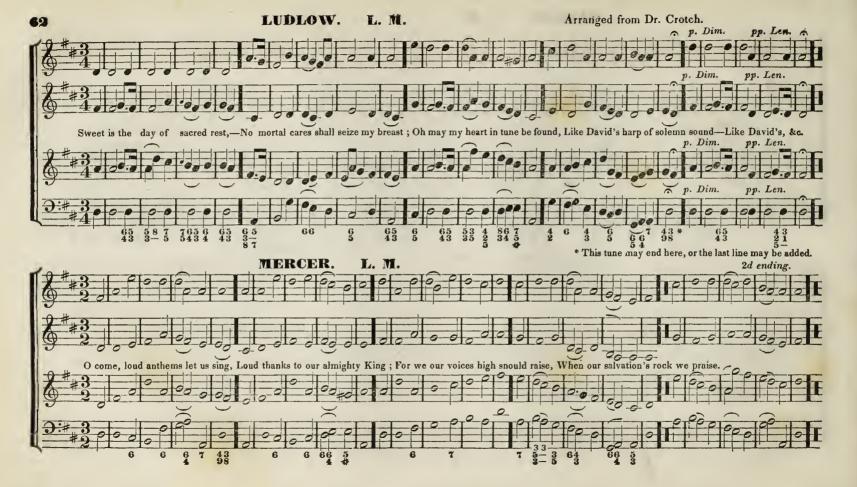








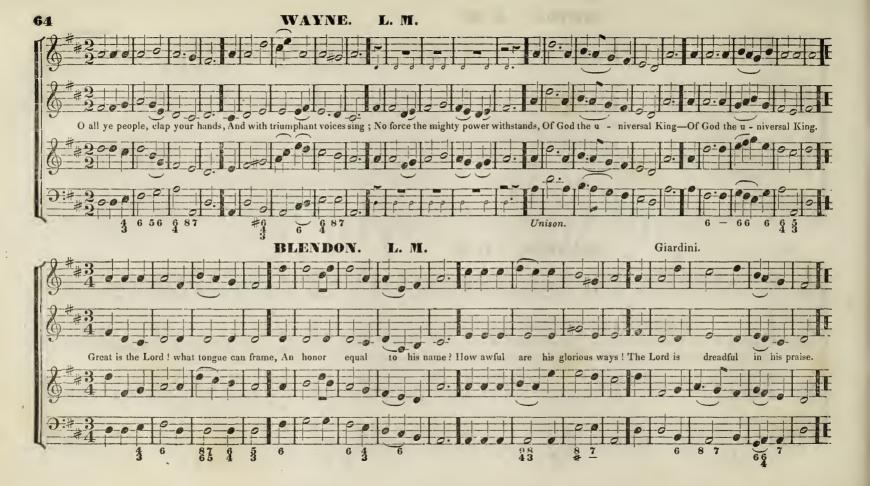






SIDNEY. L. M.





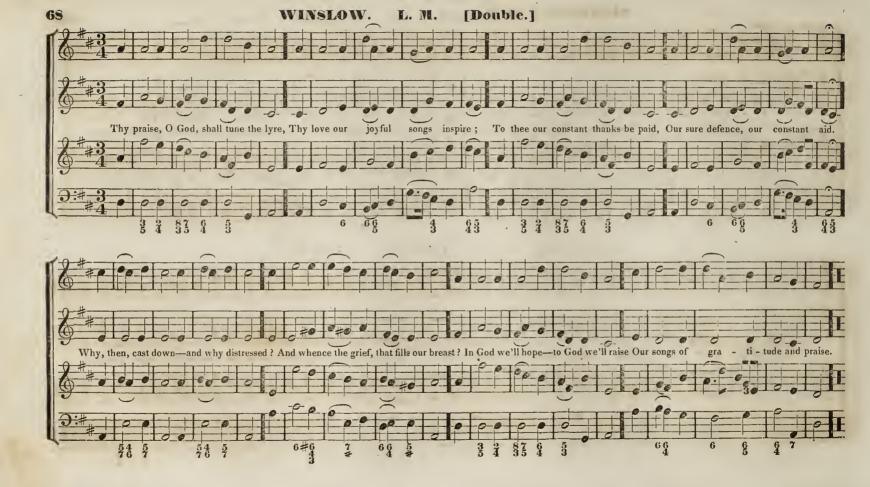




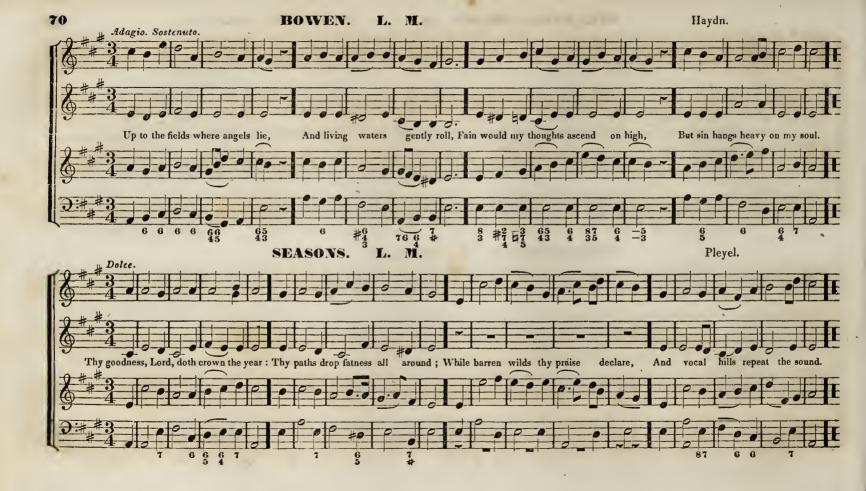


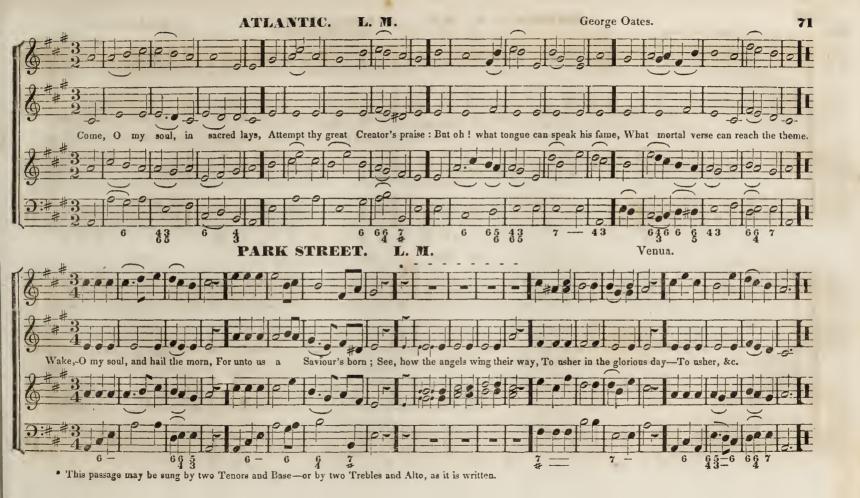




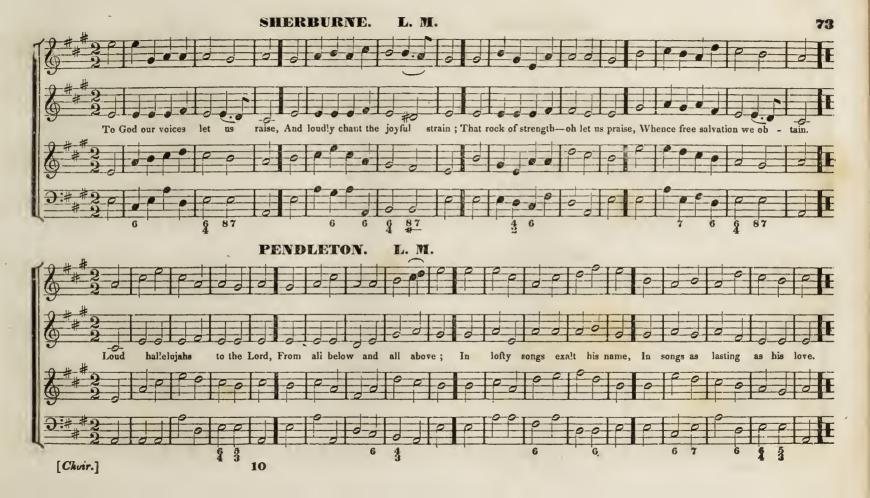






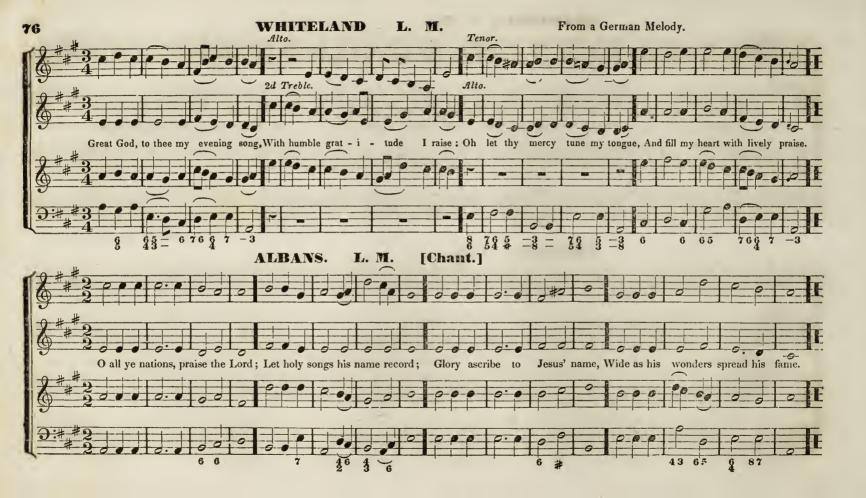












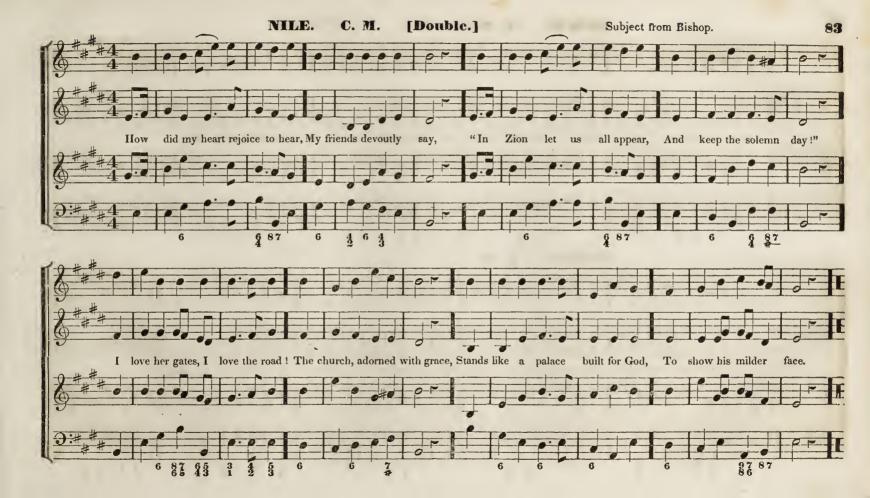




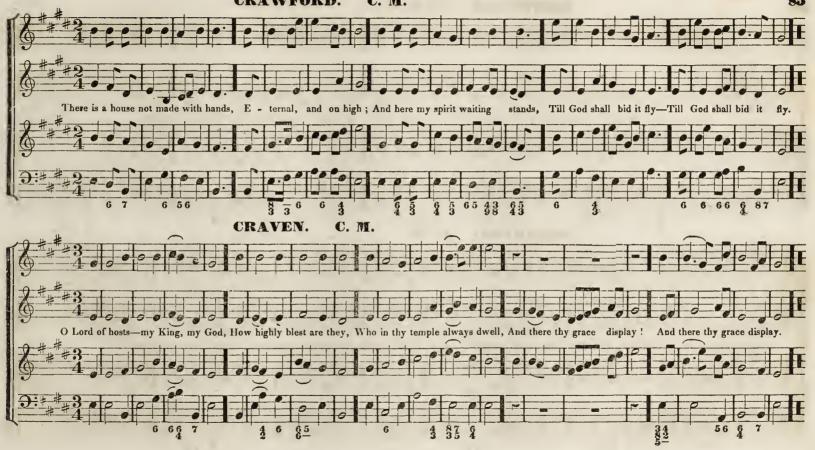


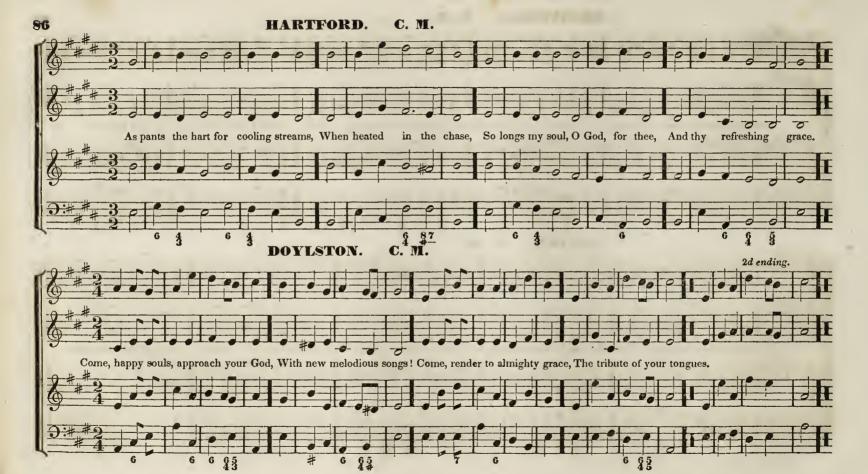


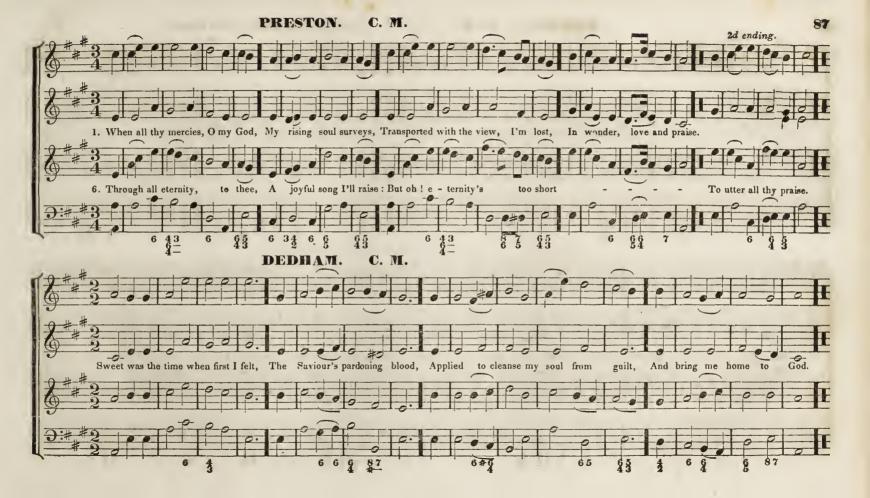


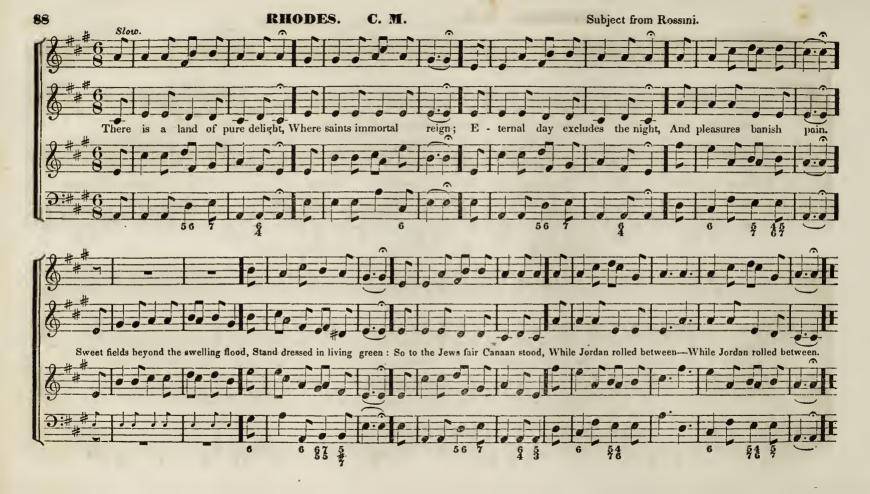












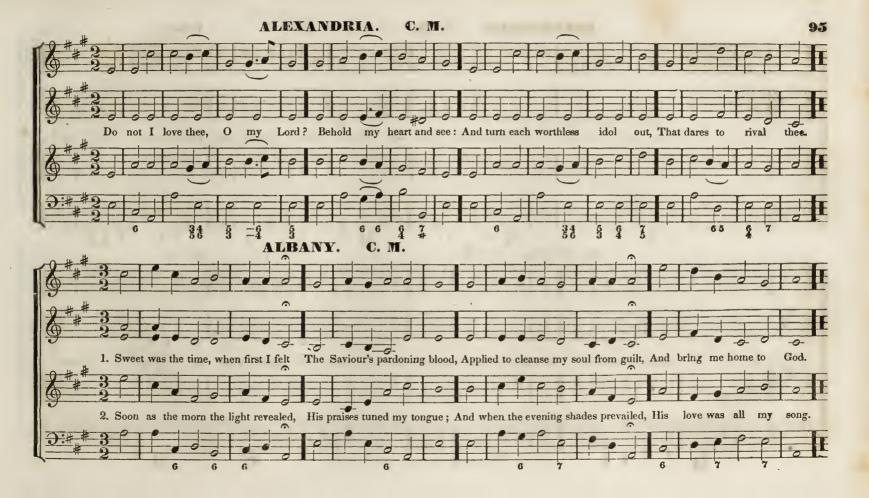




*This tune was a great favorite with the late Dr. Dwight. It was often sung by the College Choir, while he "catching as it were the inspiration of the heavenly world, would join them, and lead them" with the most ardent devotion.—Incidents in the life of President Dwight, p. 26.







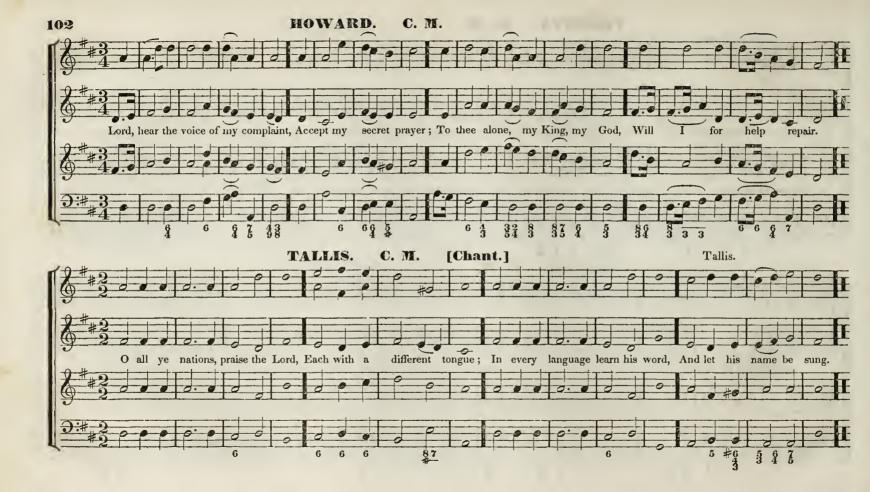




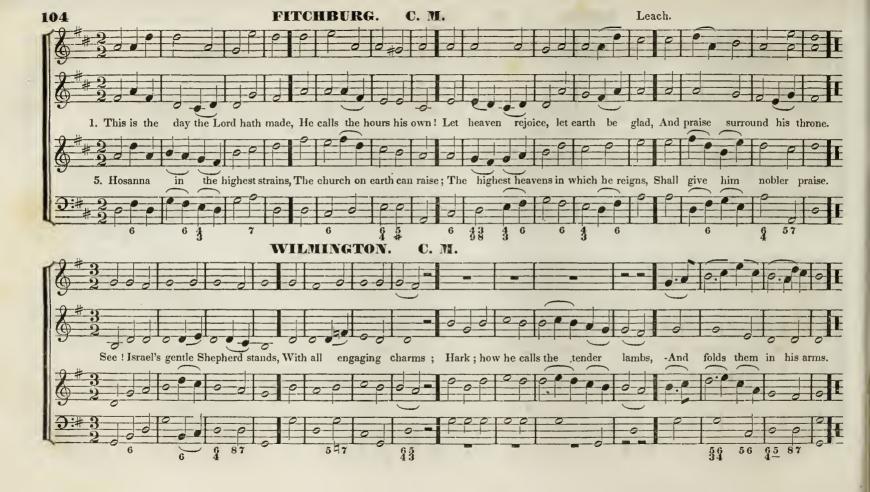




















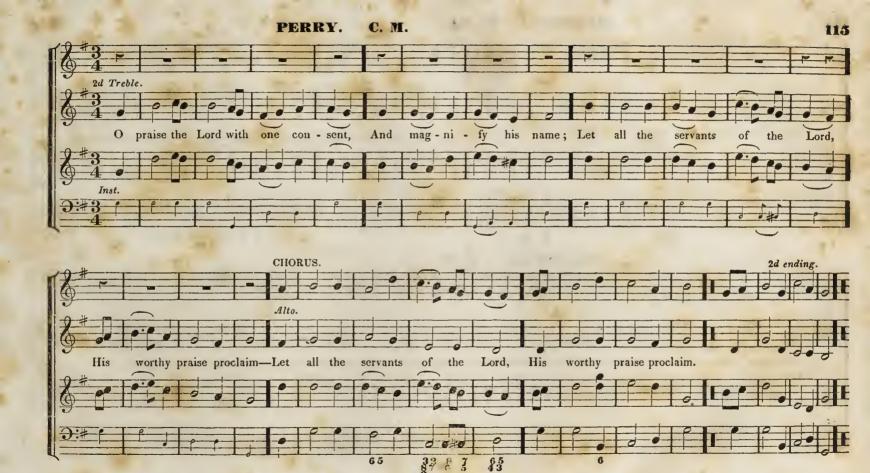




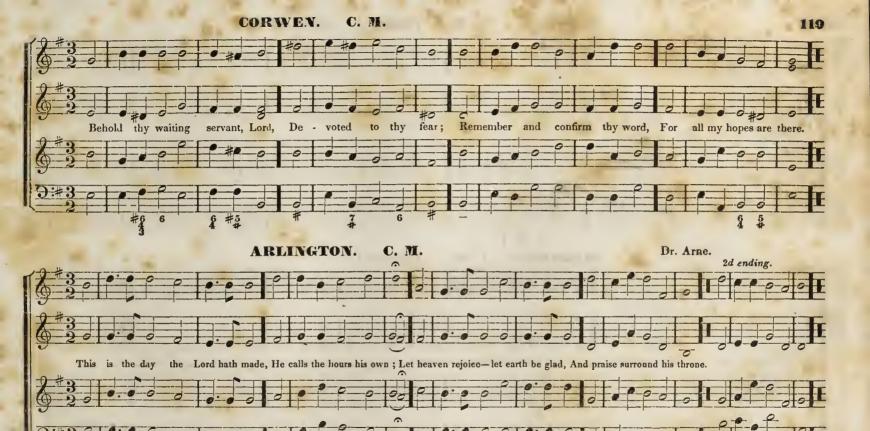


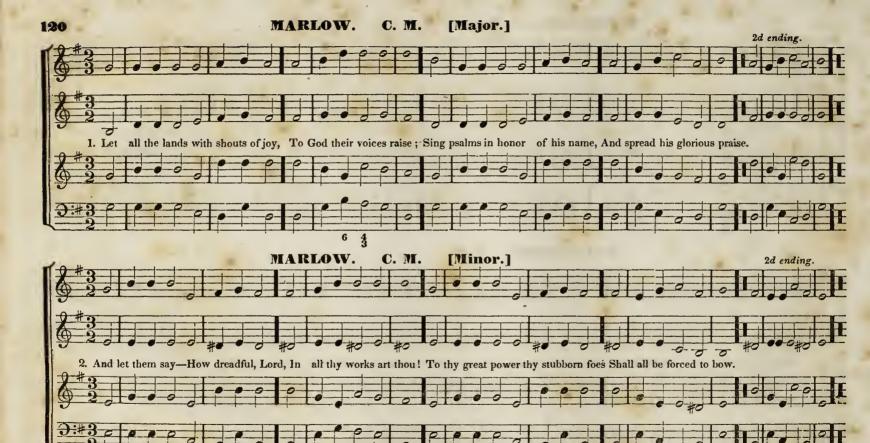






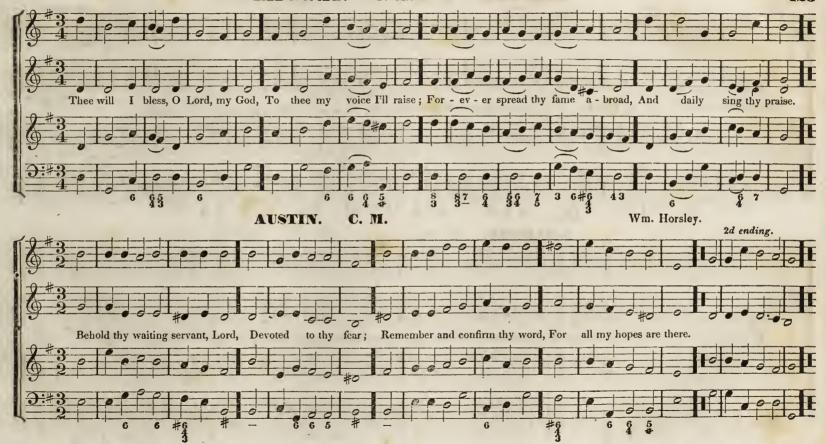


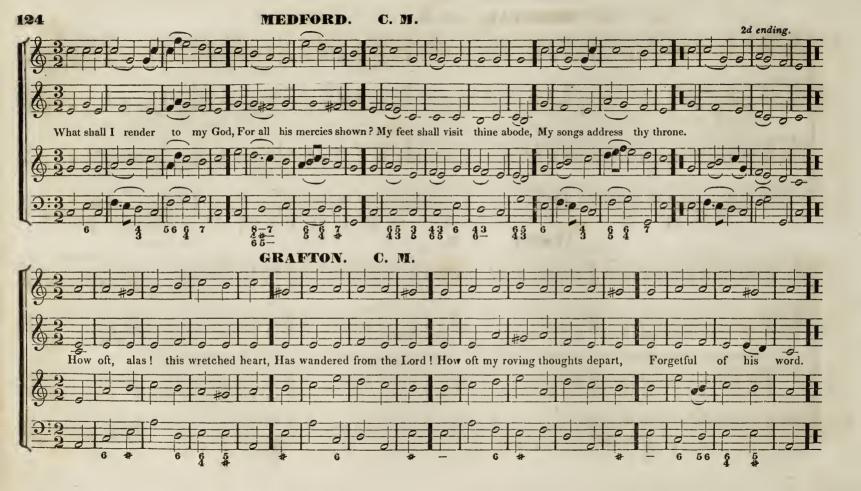




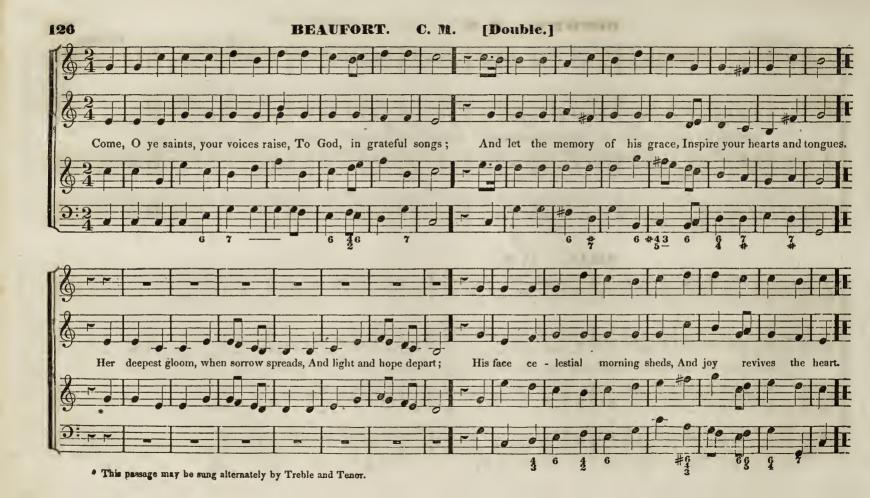










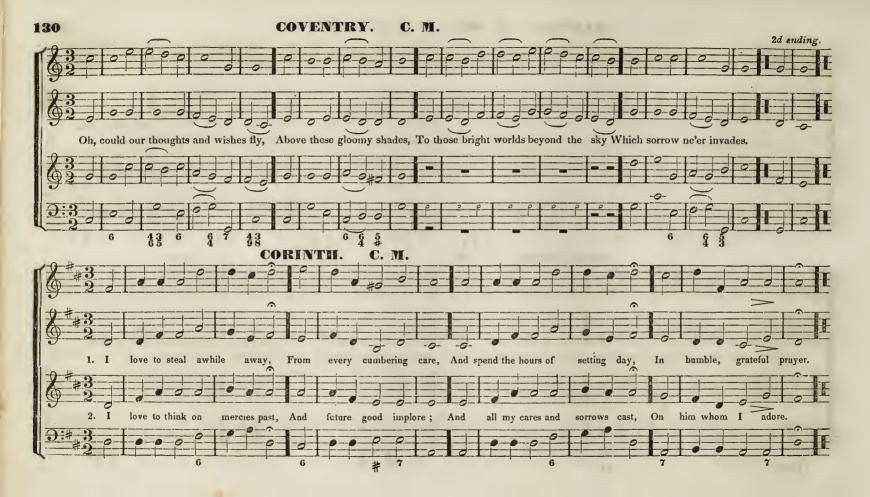


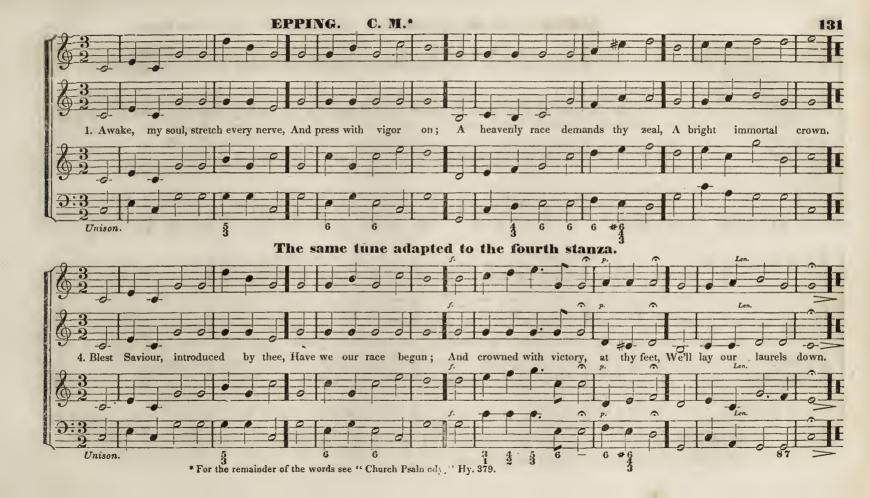




[Choir.]

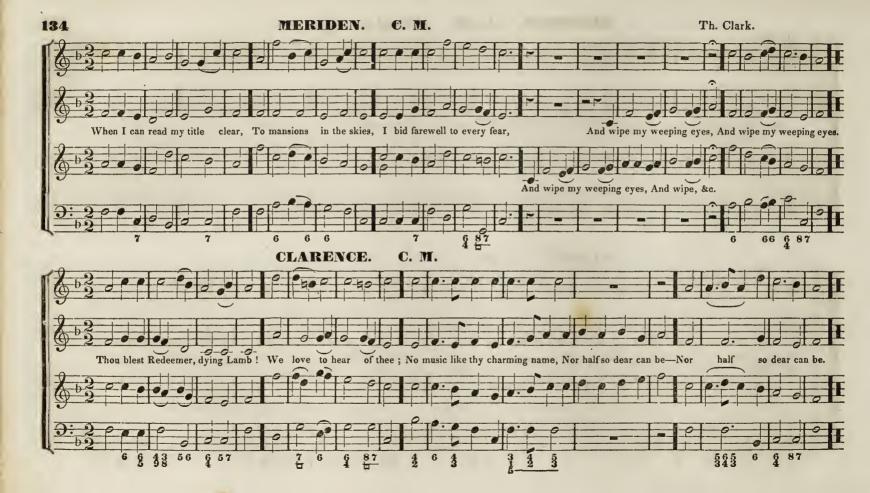
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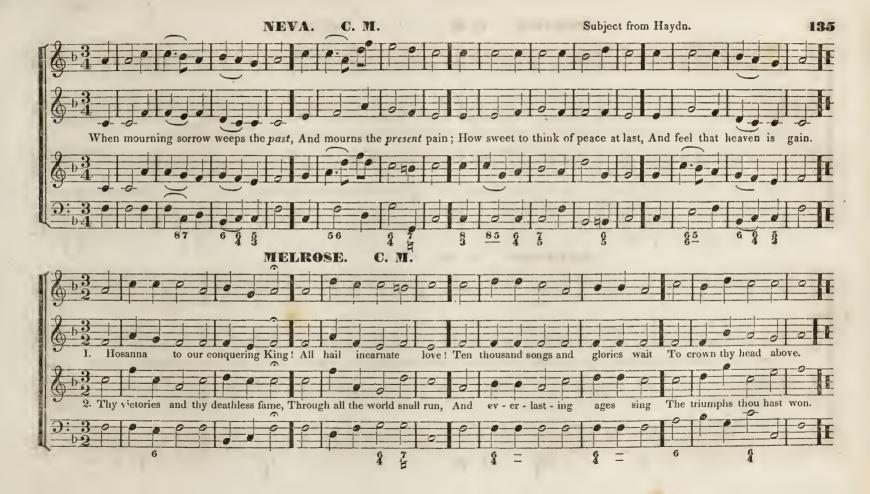


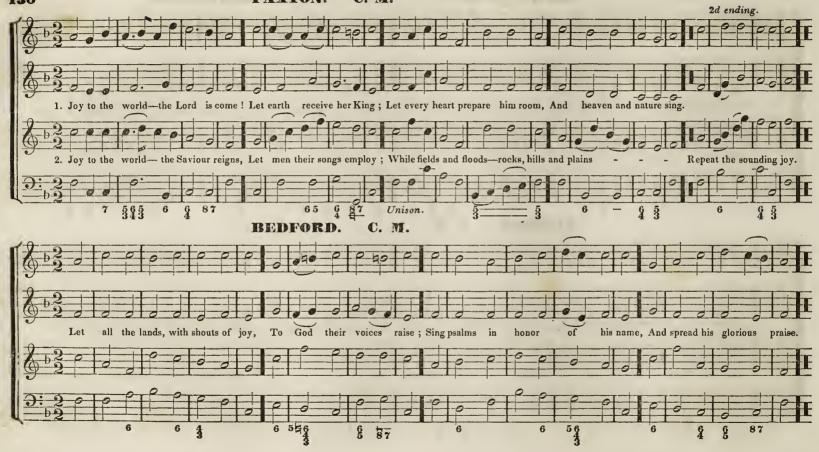








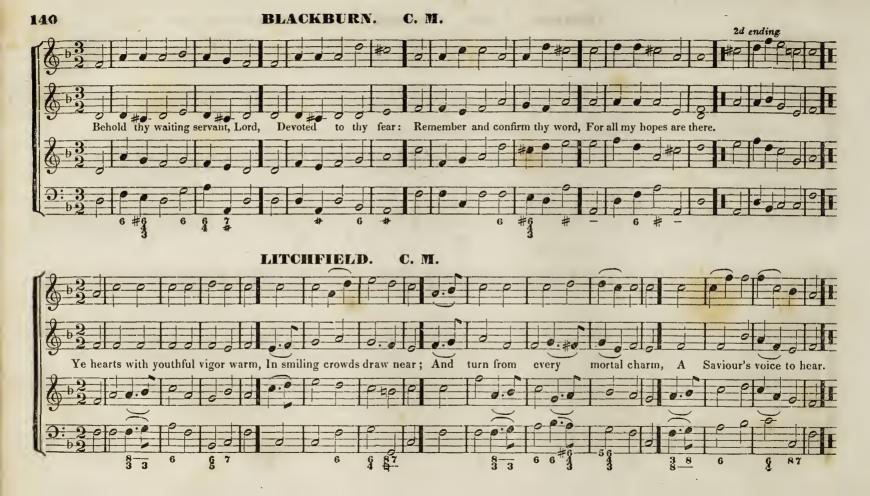




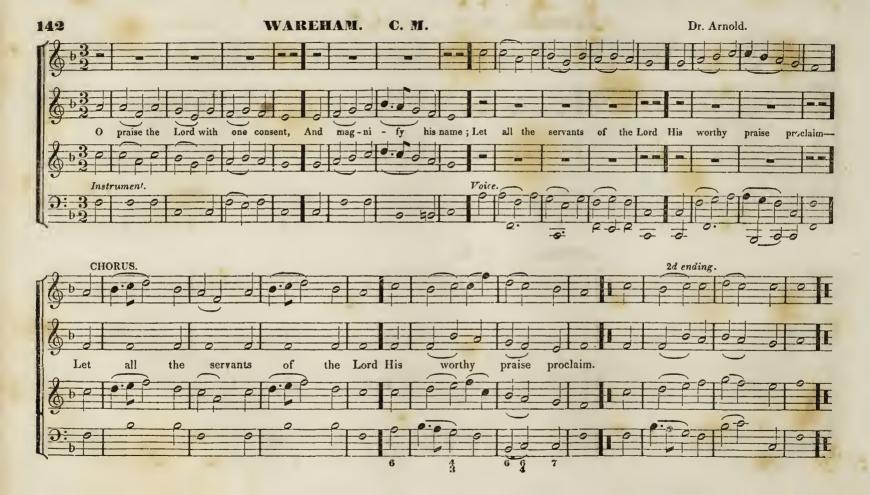








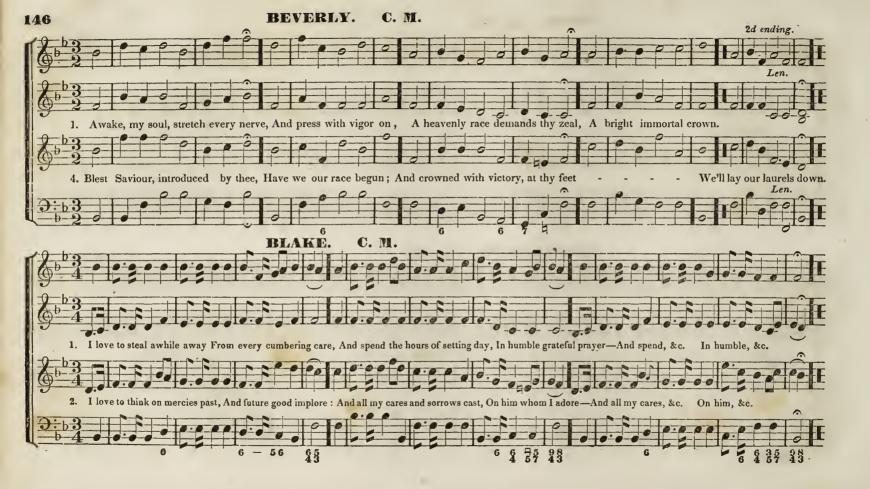


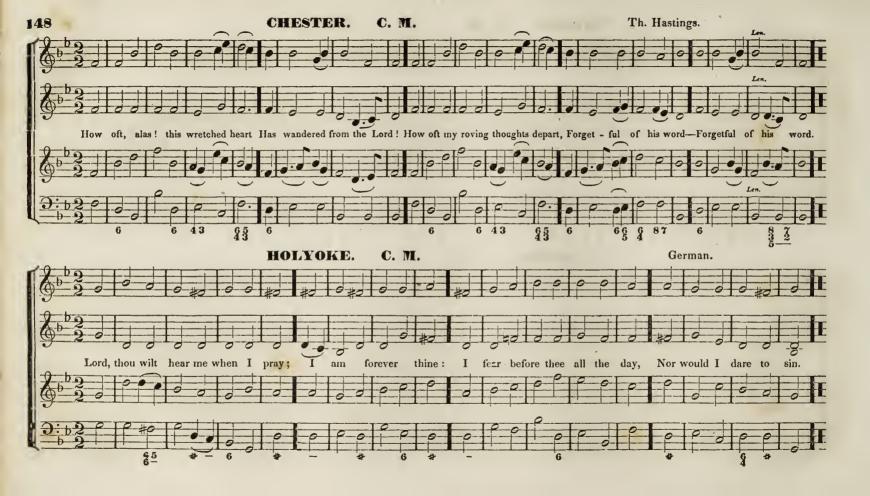


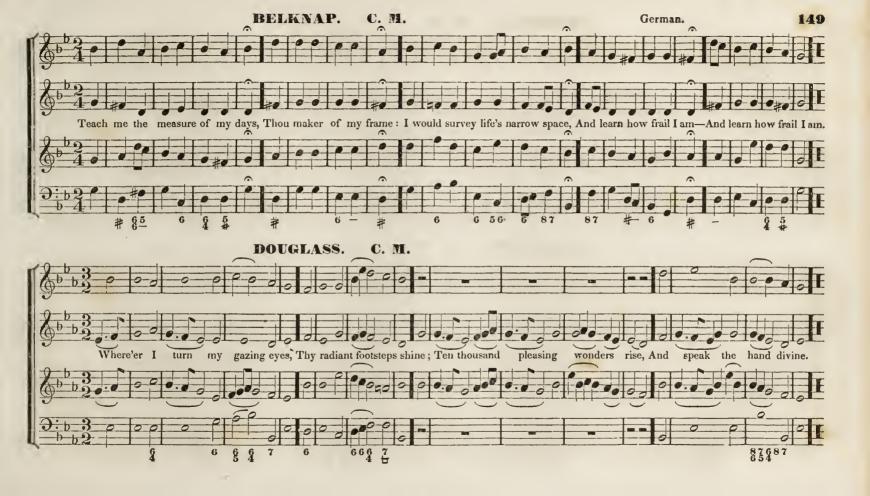


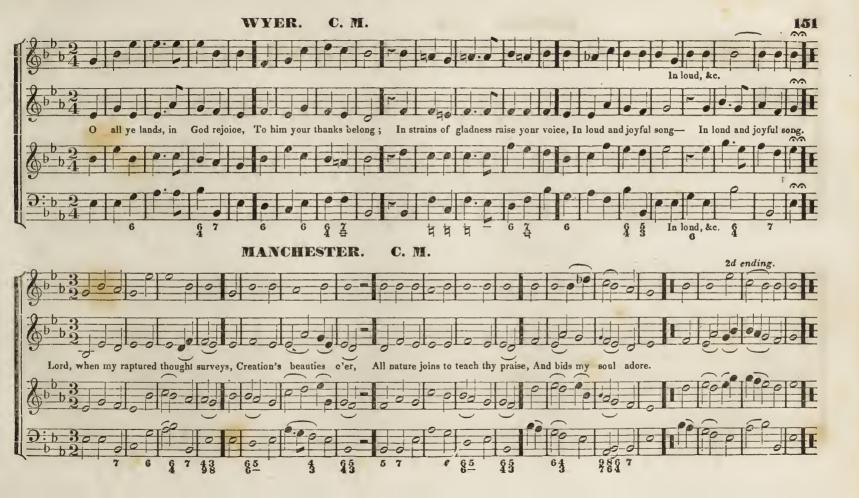


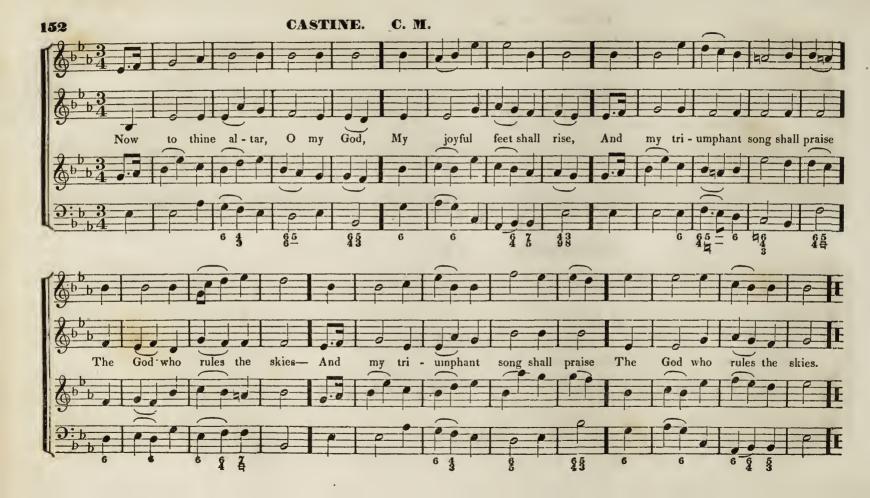




























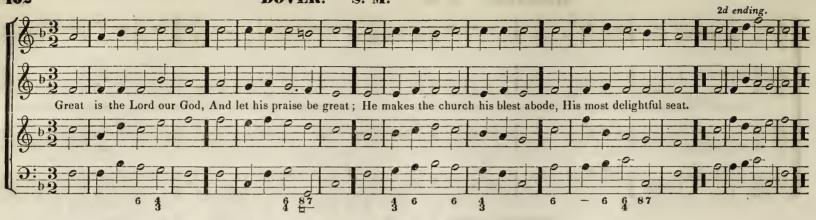


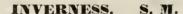






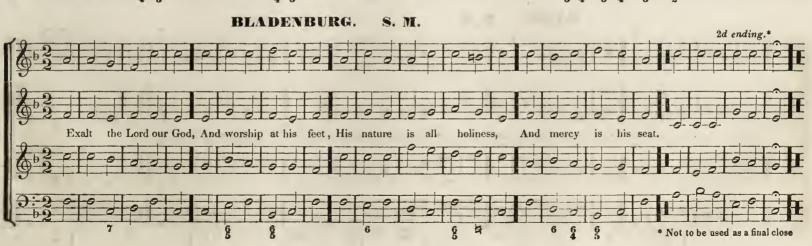




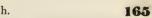


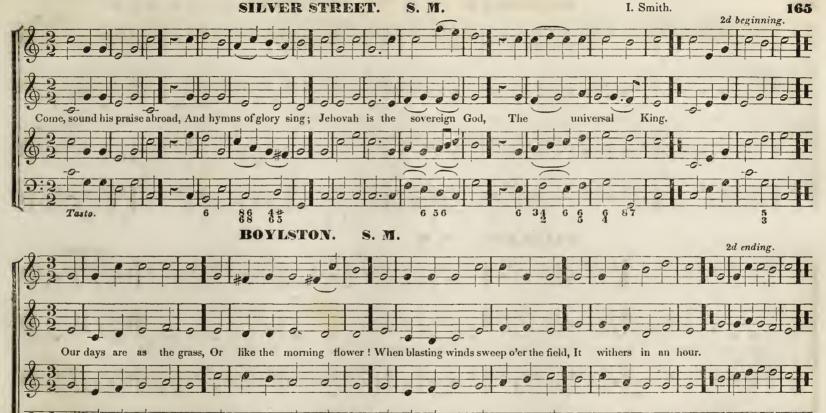




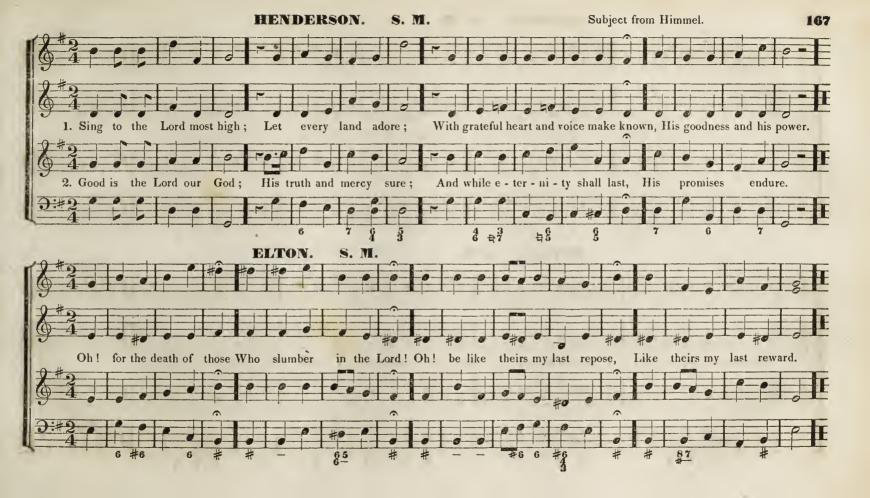




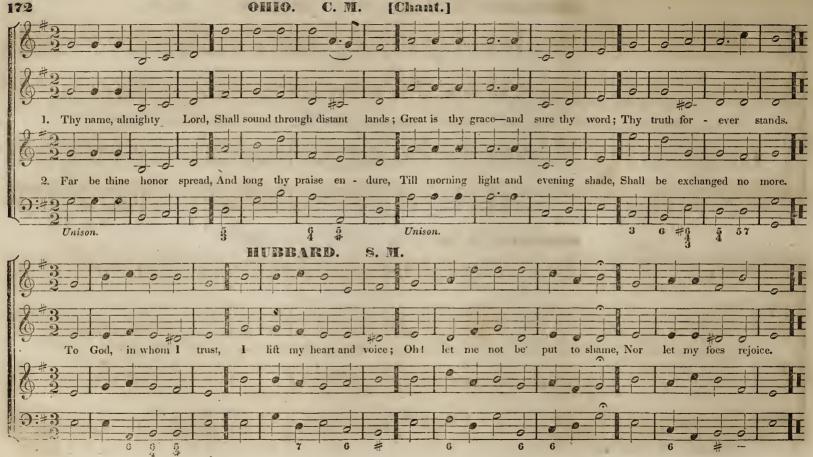




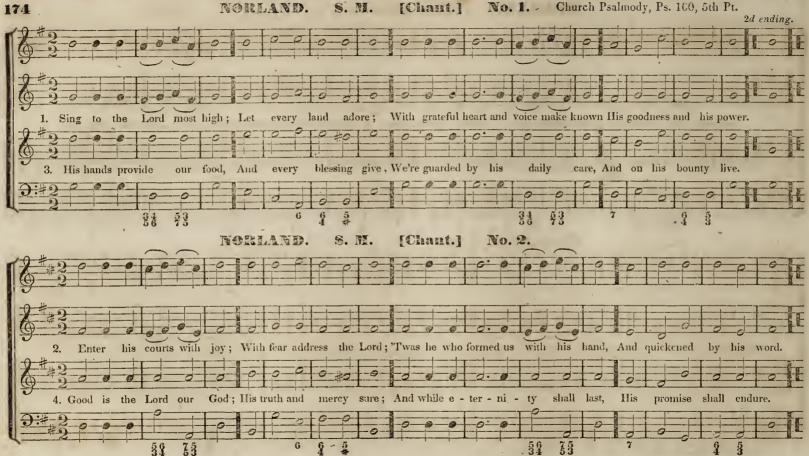


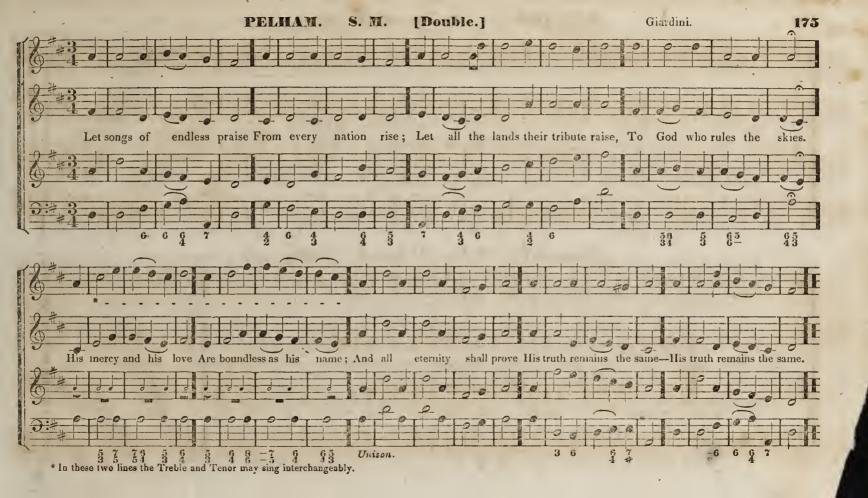


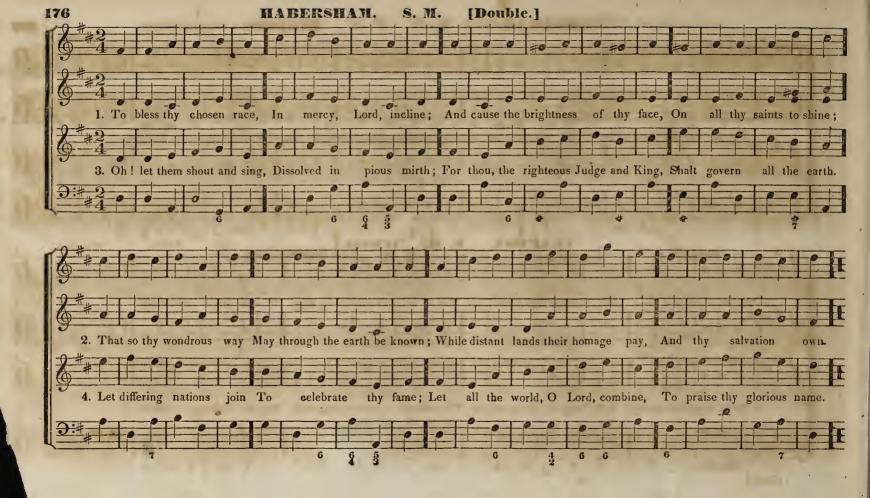




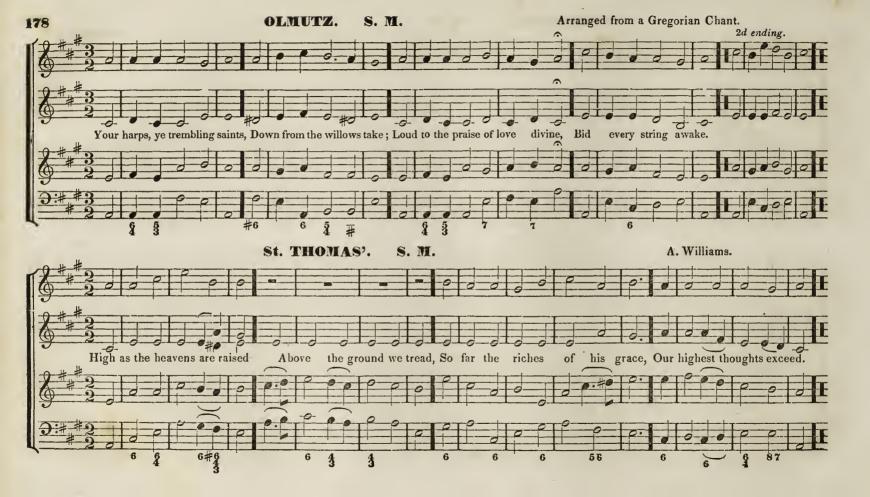




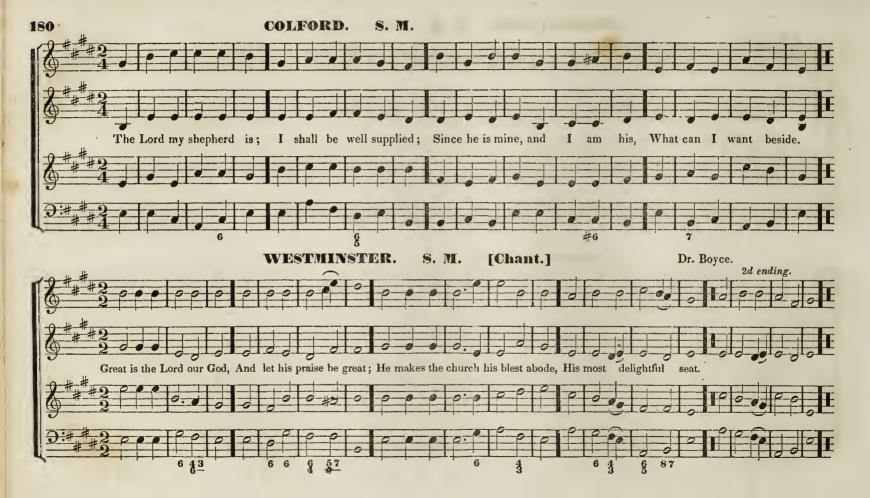






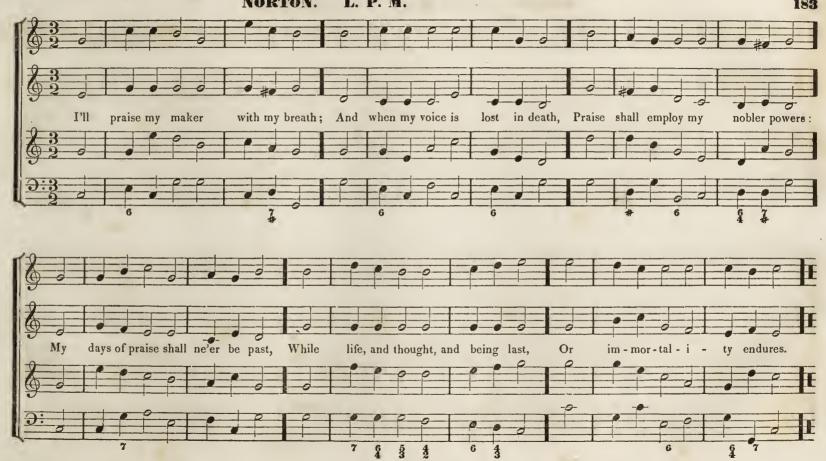


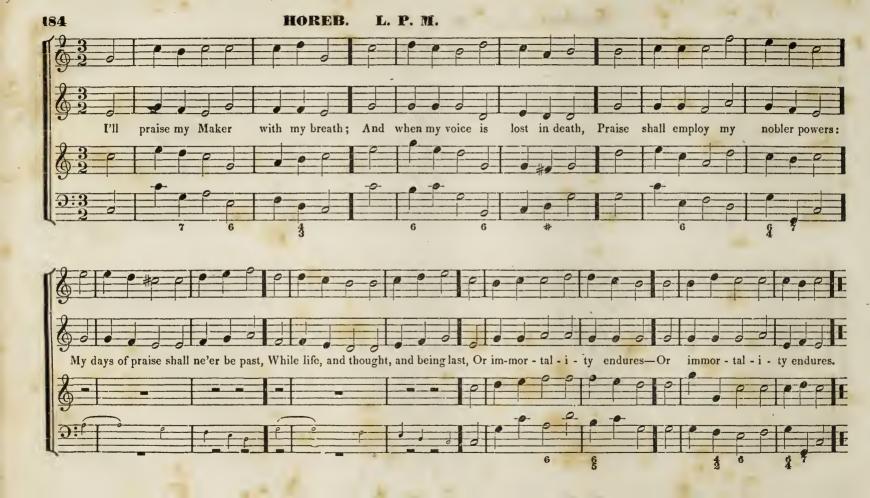




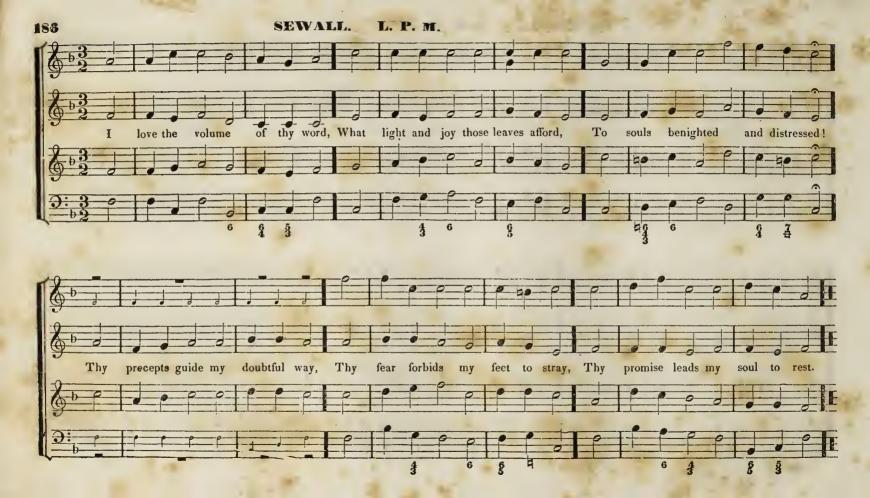




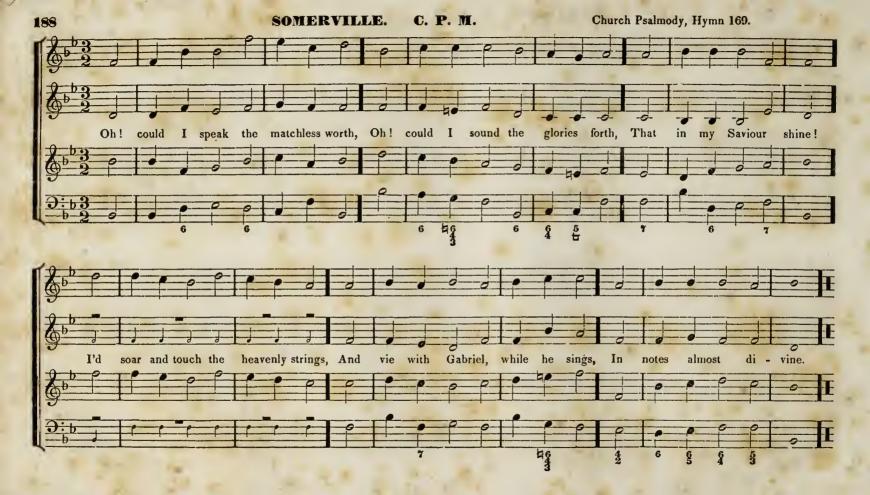


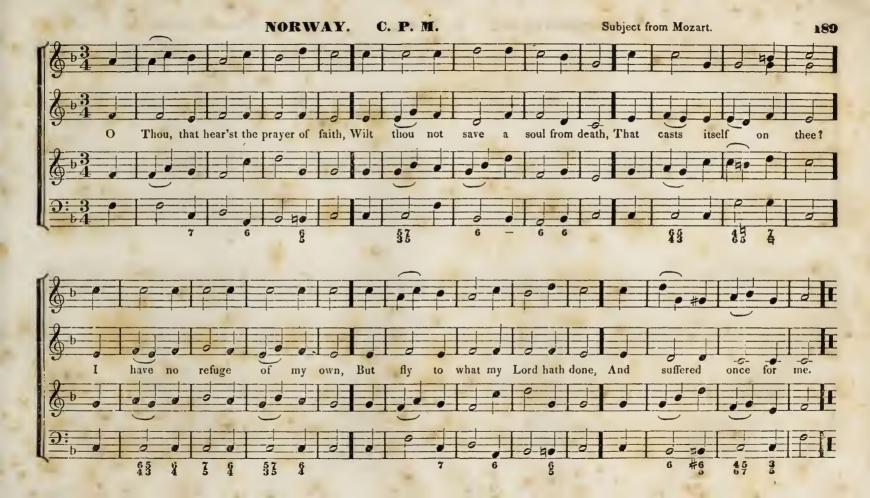


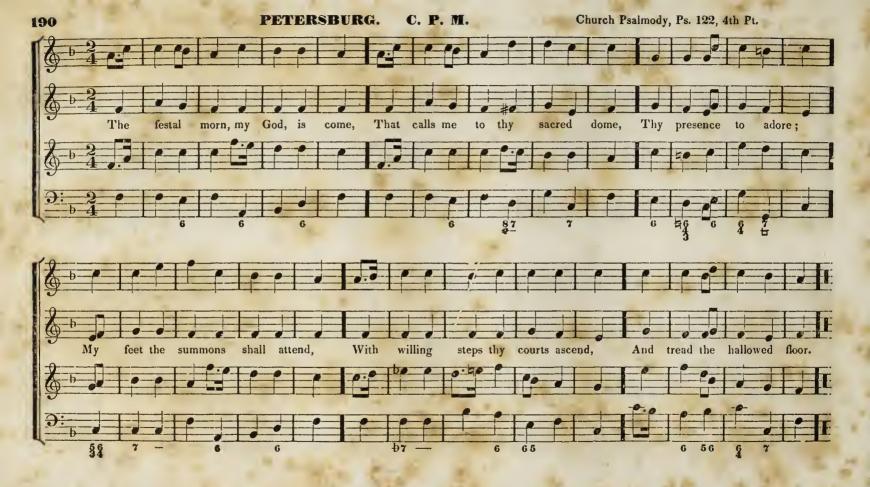


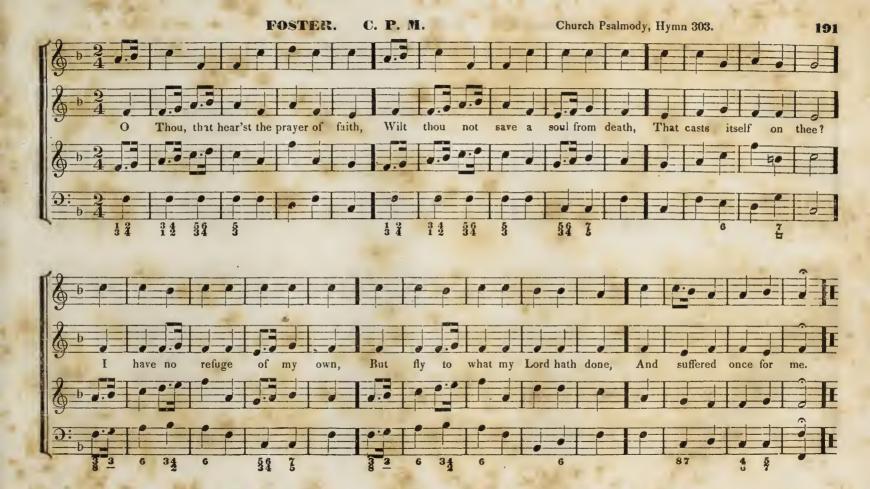








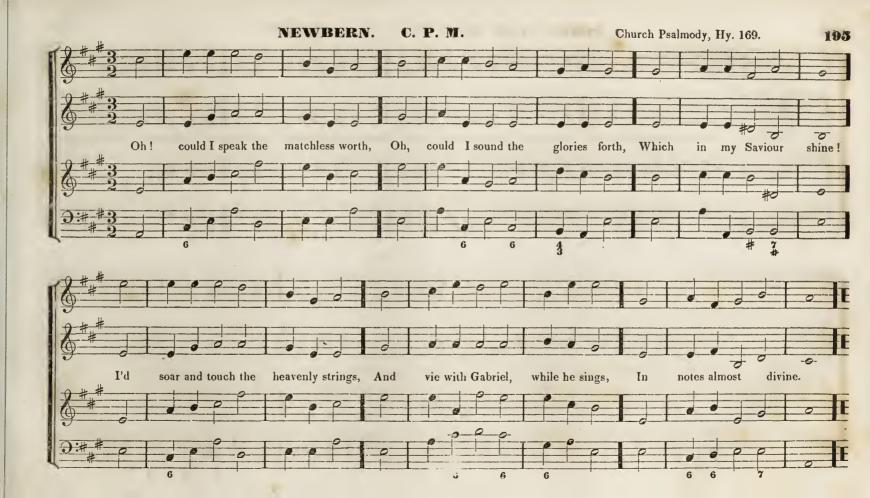








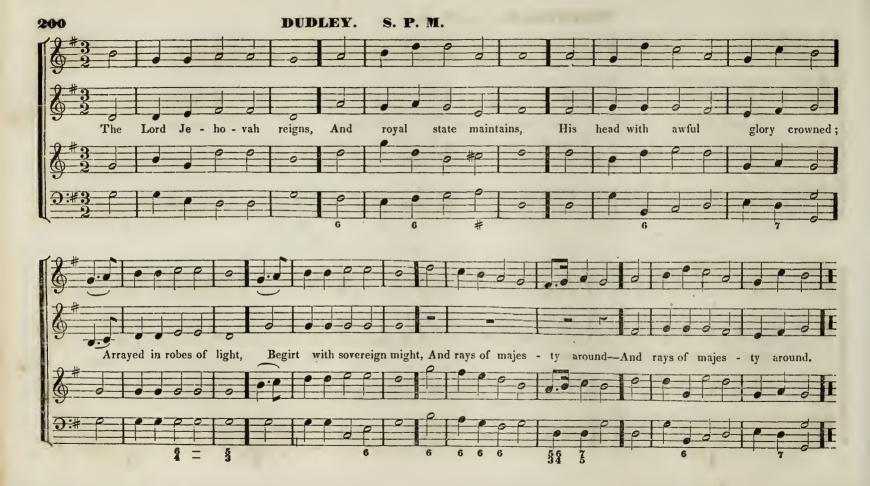




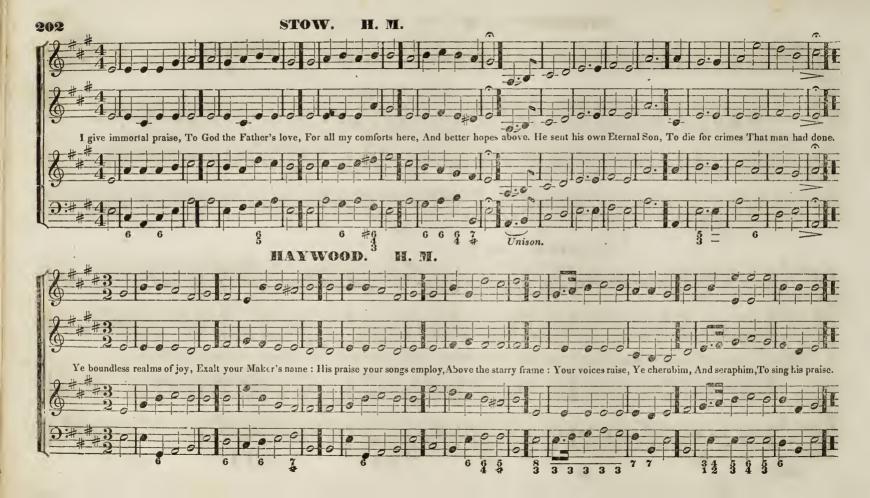


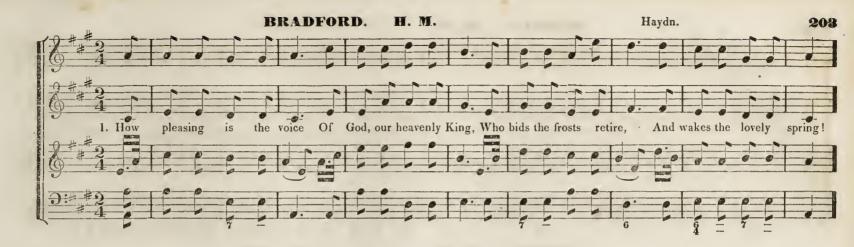






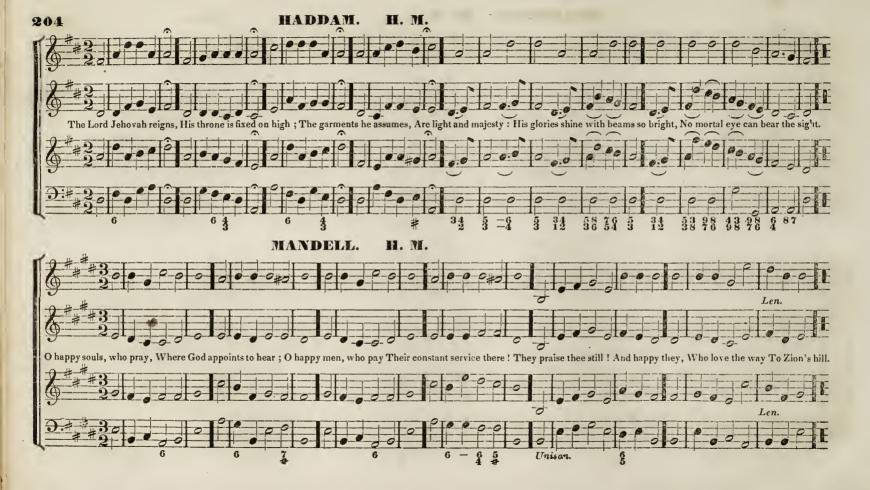




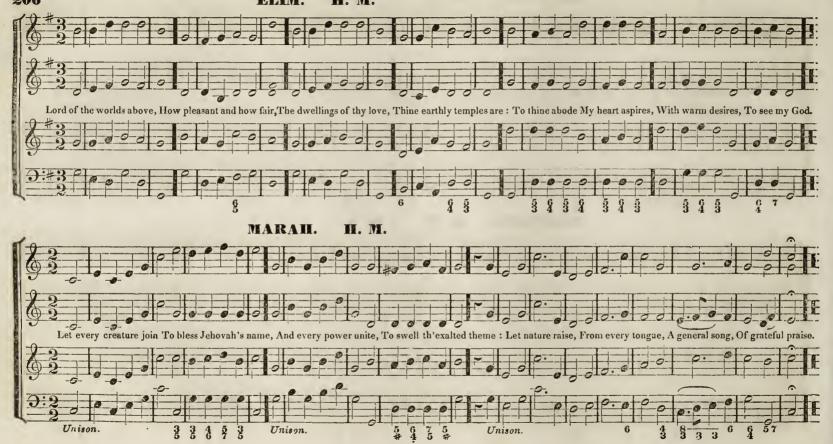




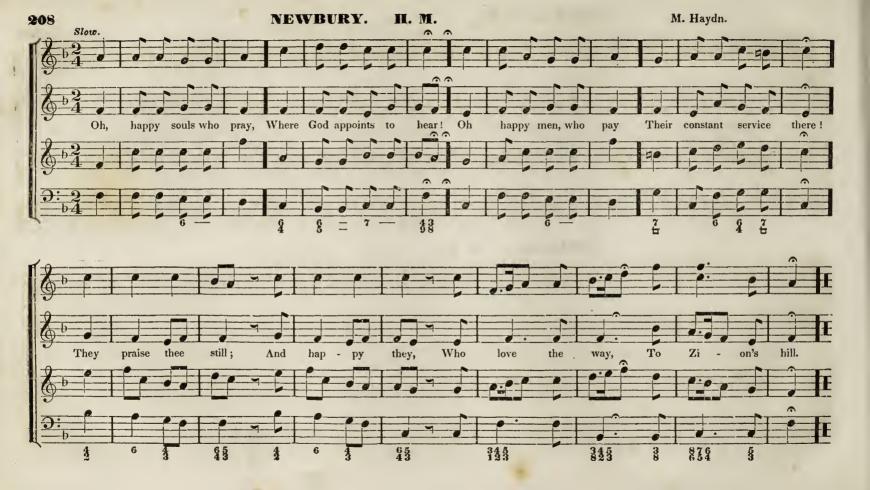
The morn, with glory crowned,
His hand arrays in smiles:
He bids the eve decline,
Rejoicing o'er the hills:
The evening breeze,
His breath perfumes;
His beauty blooms
In flowers and trees



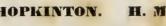






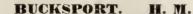


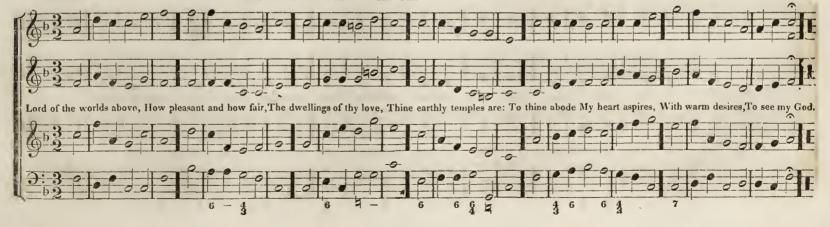






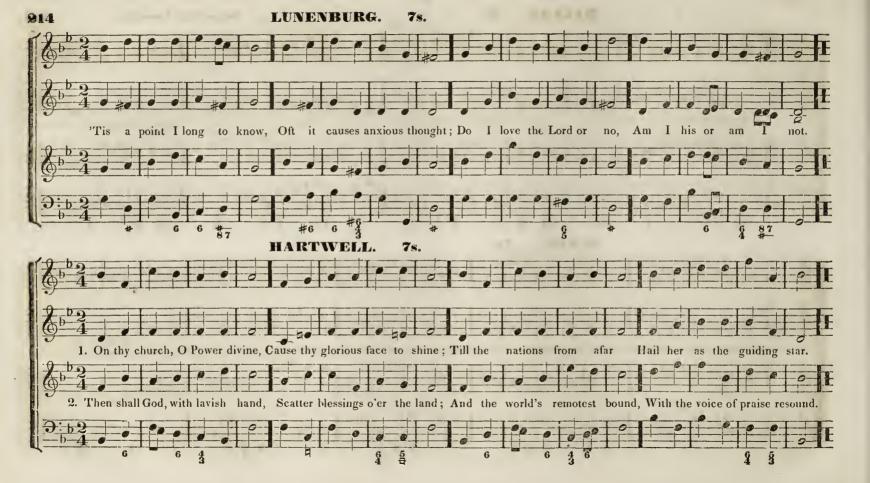








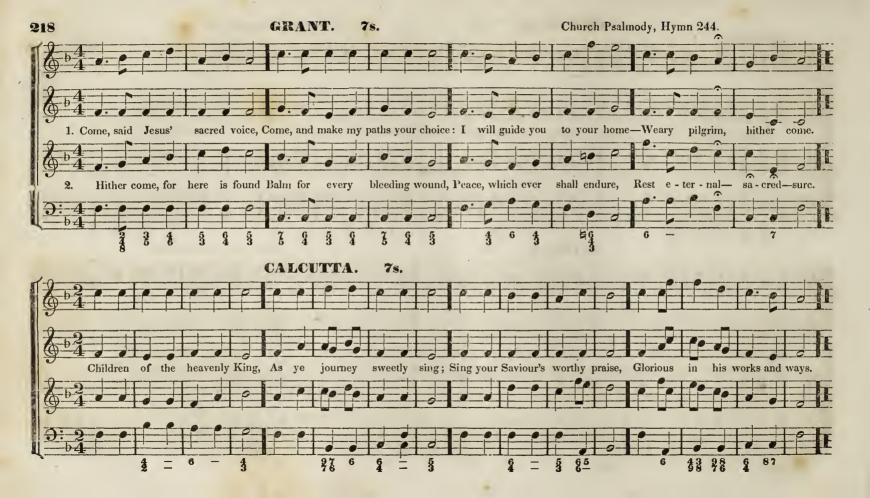










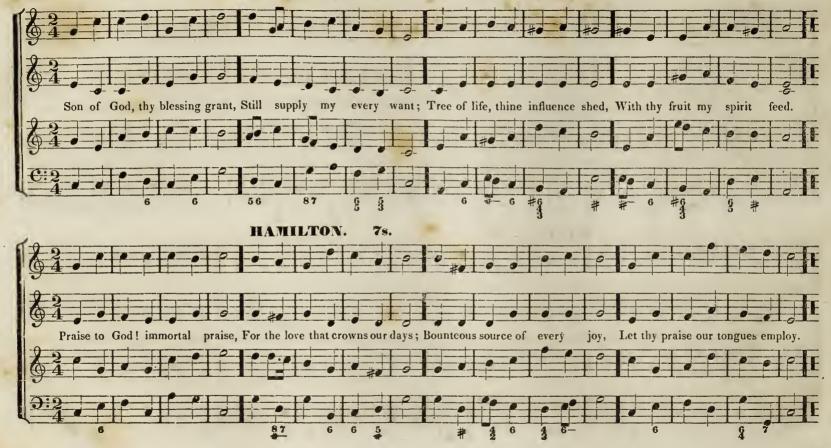


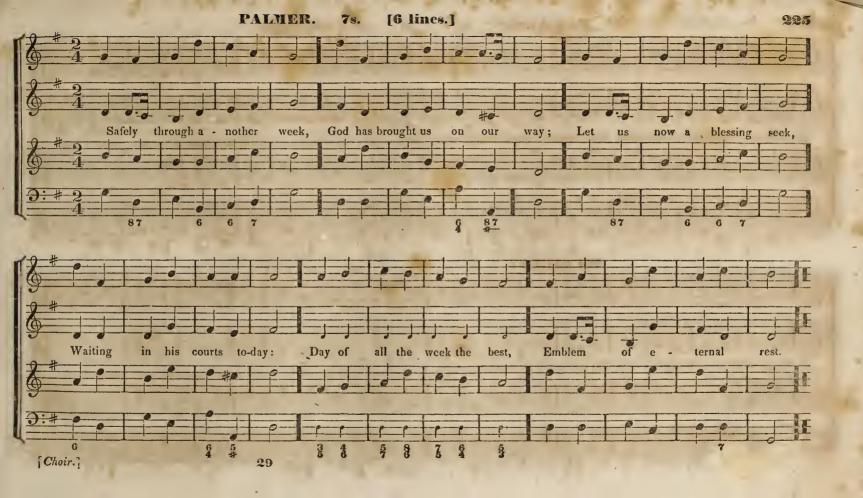


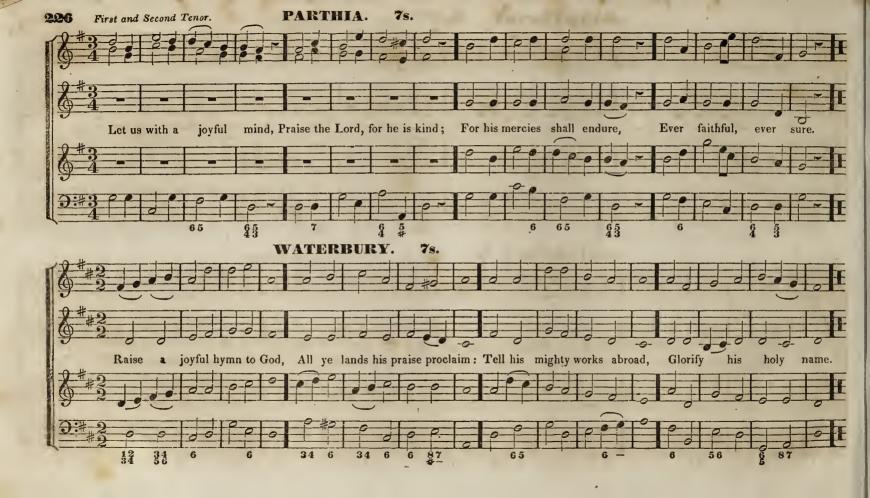


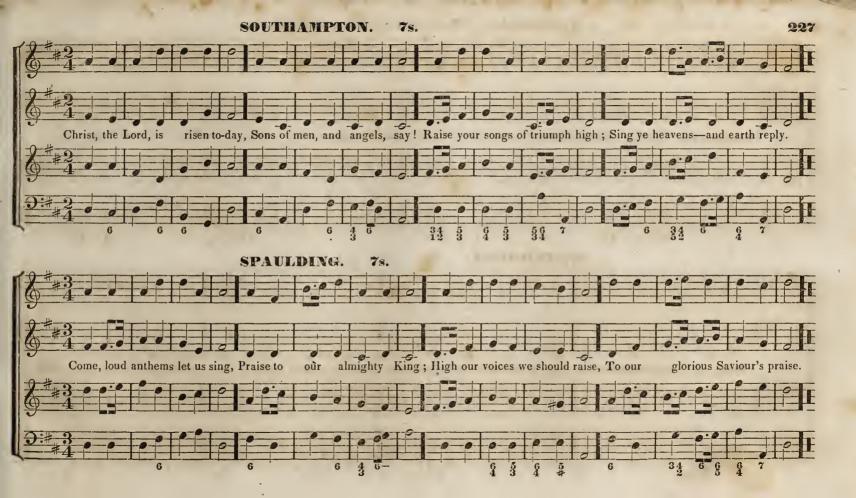


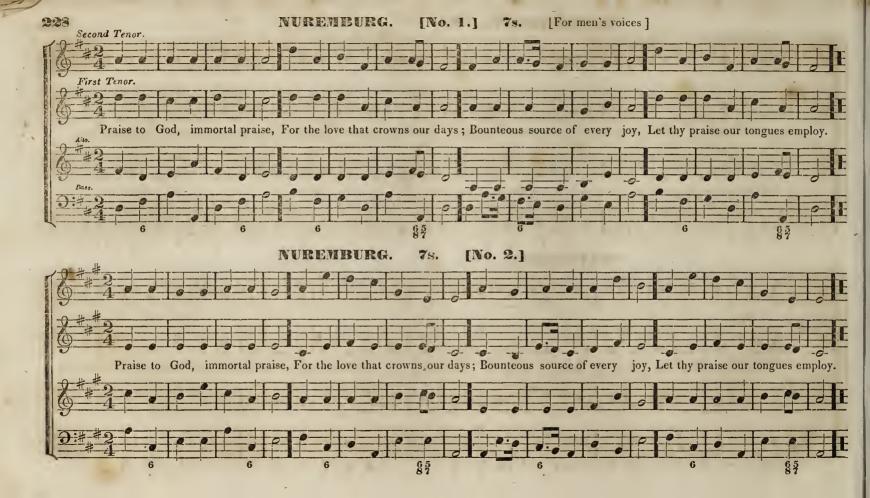




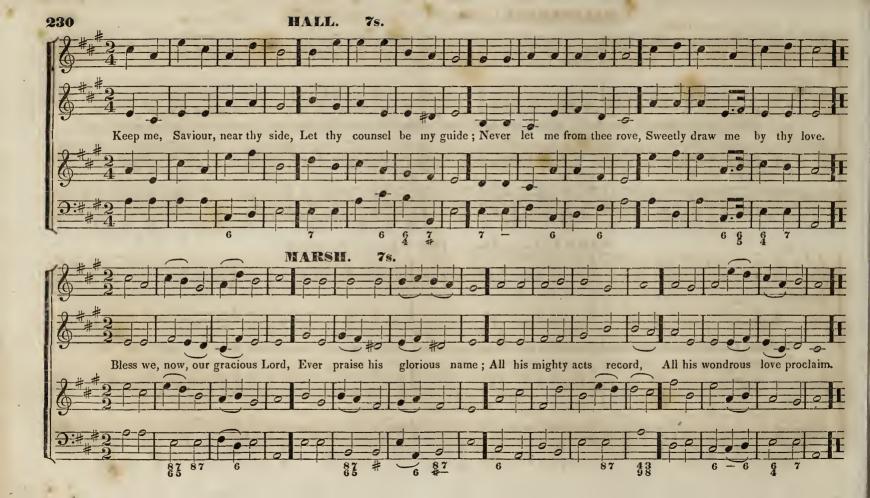


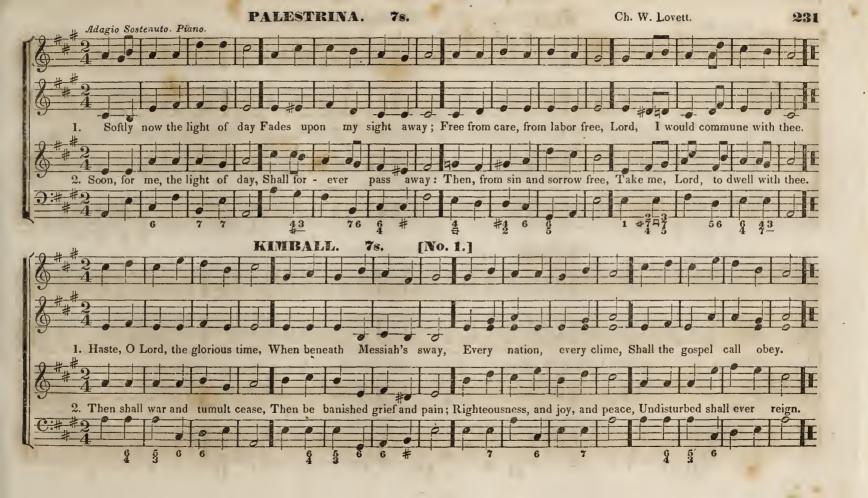






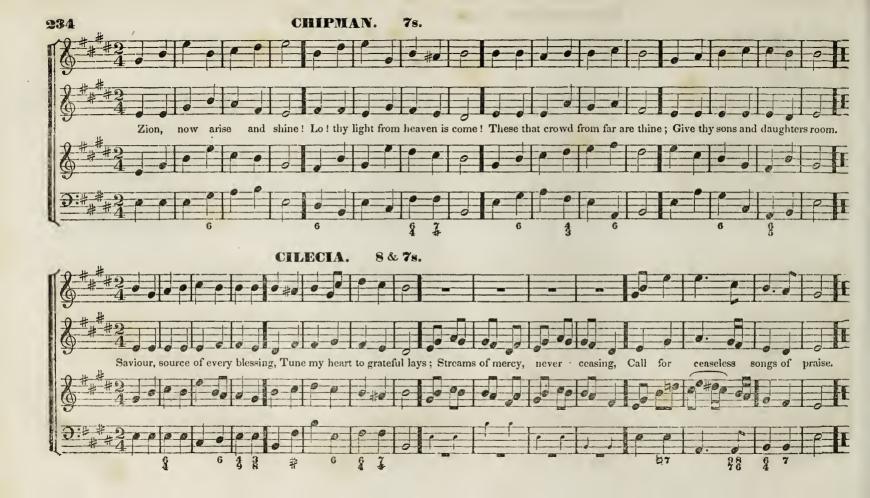


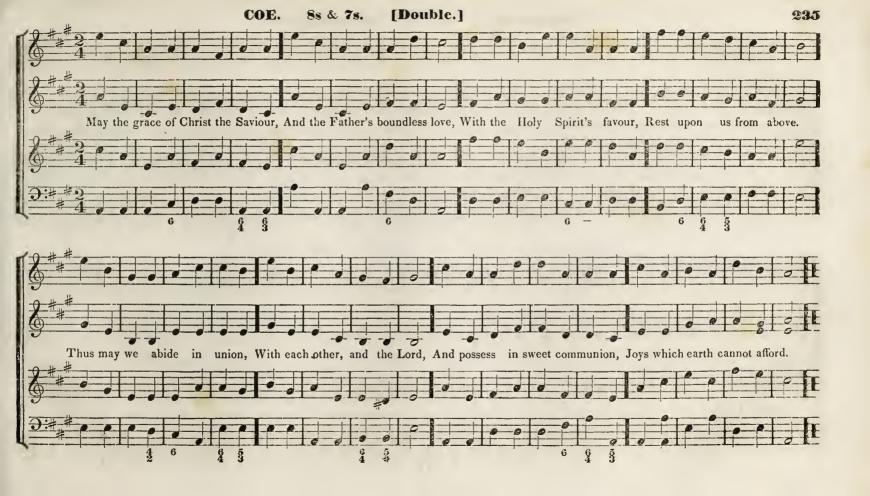


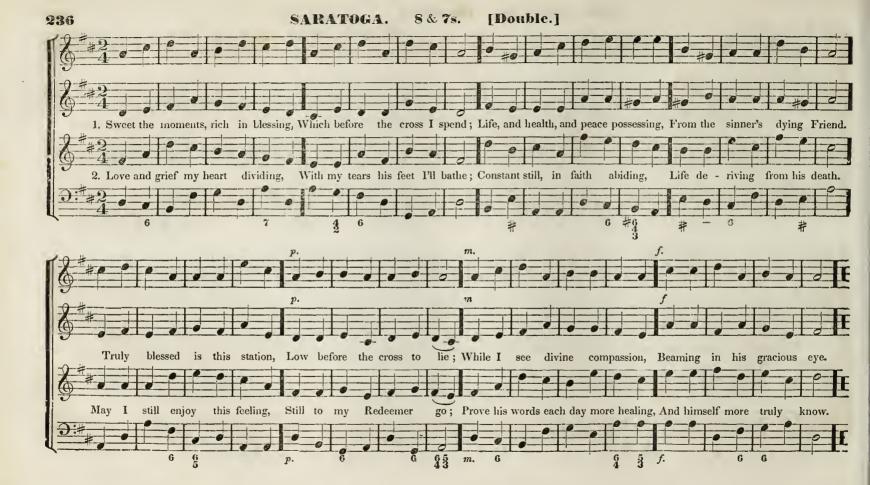




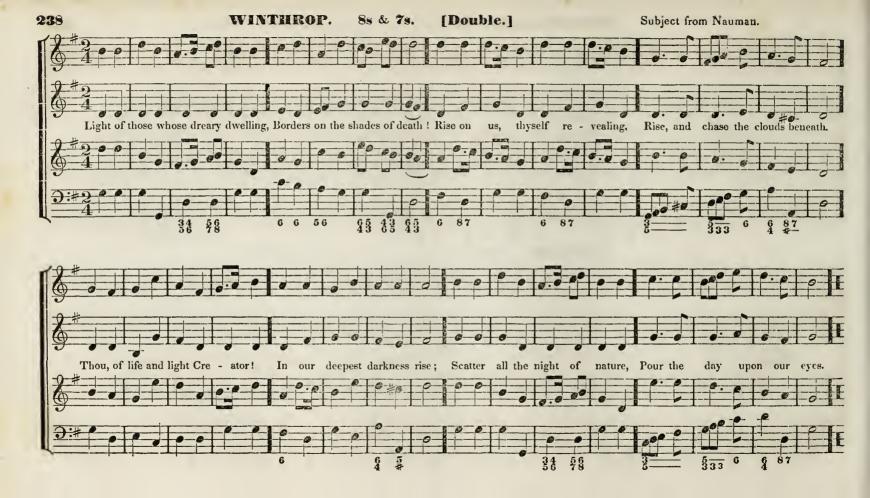


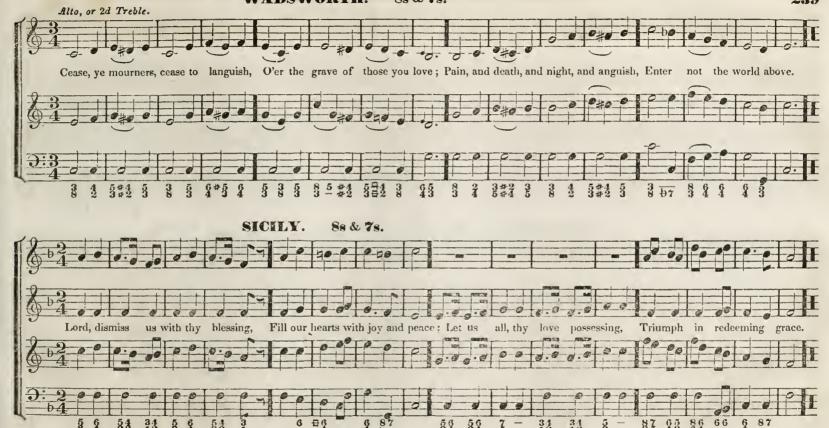






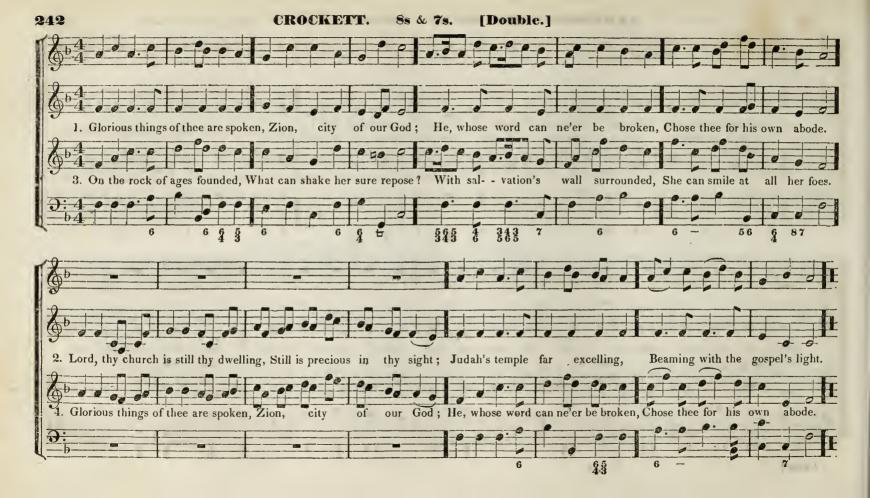


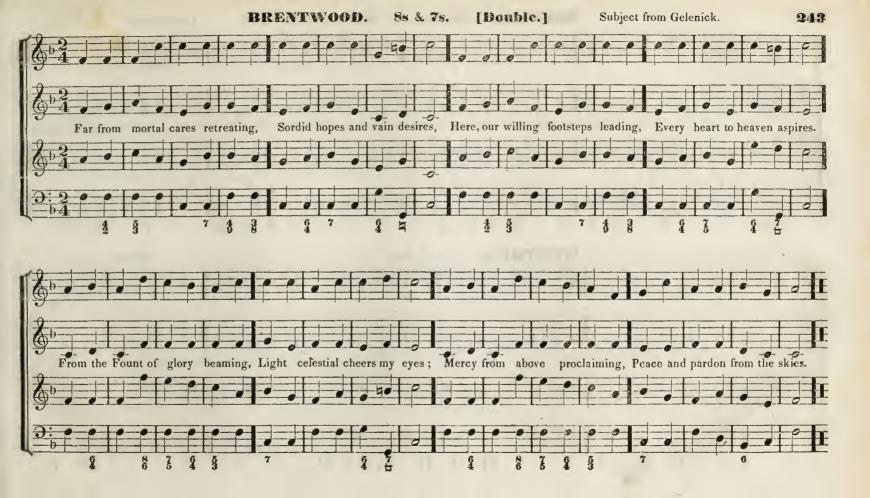


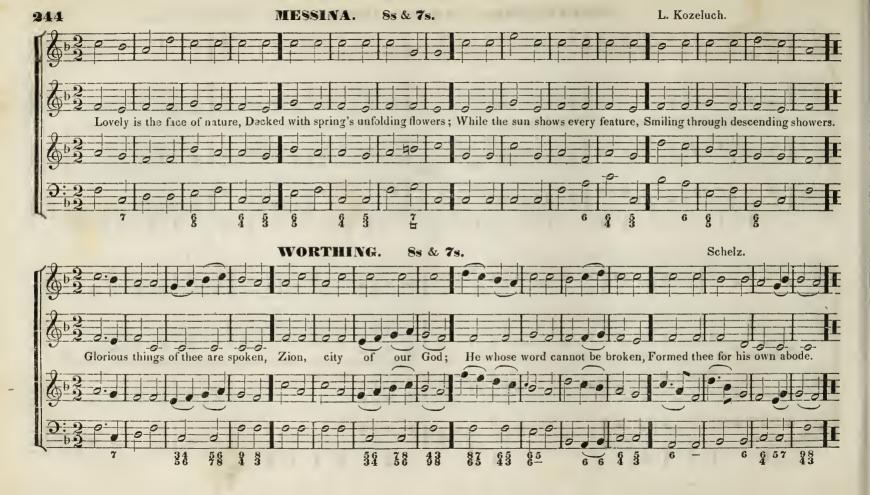






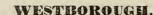






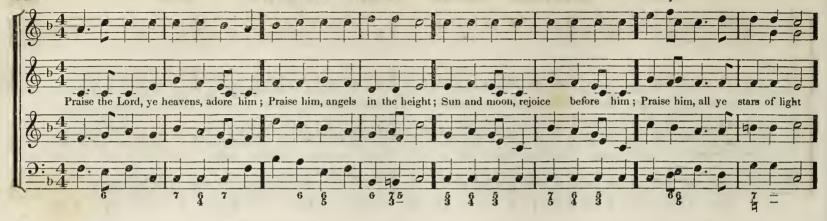






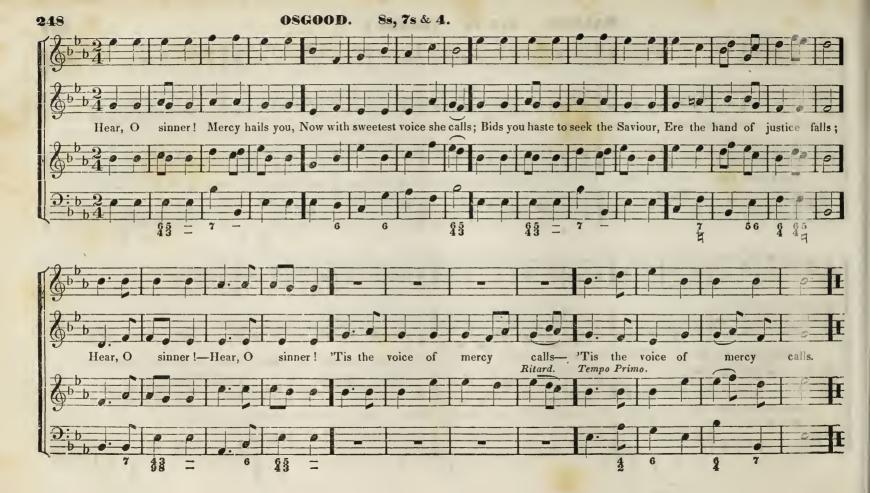


Haydn.





- 2 Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken;
 Worlds his mighty word obeyed;
 Laws which never can be broken,
 For their guidance he hath made.
 Hallelujah, Amen.
- 3 Praise the Lord—for he is glorious;
 Never shall his promise fail;
 God hath made his saints victorious,
 Sin and death shall not prevail.
 Hallelujah, Amen.
- 4 Praise the God of our salvation,
 Hosts on high his power proclaim;
 Heaven and earth, and all creation,
 Praise and magnify his name!
 Hallelujah, Amen.





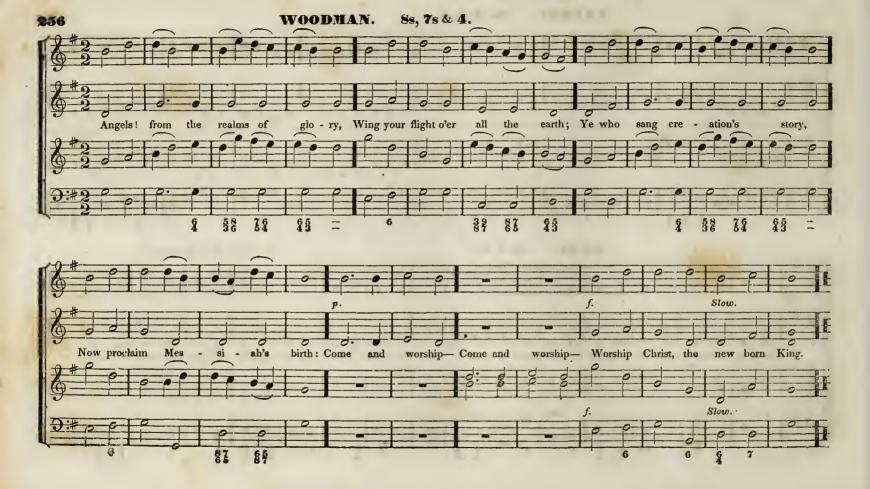


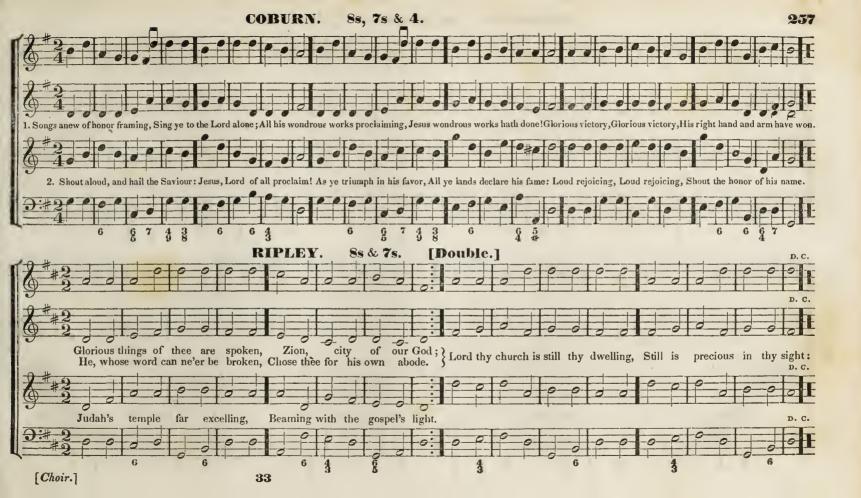




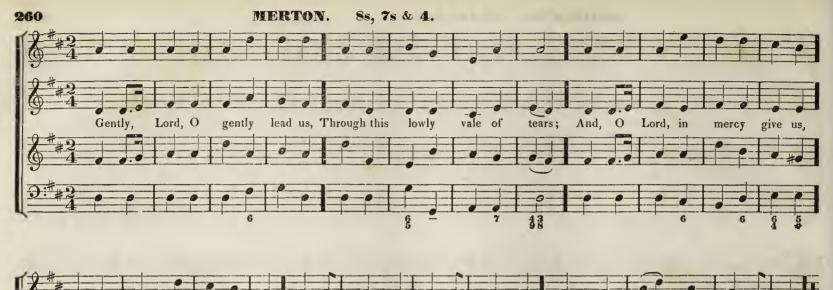


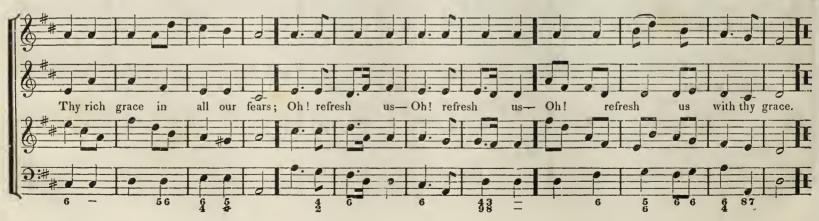


















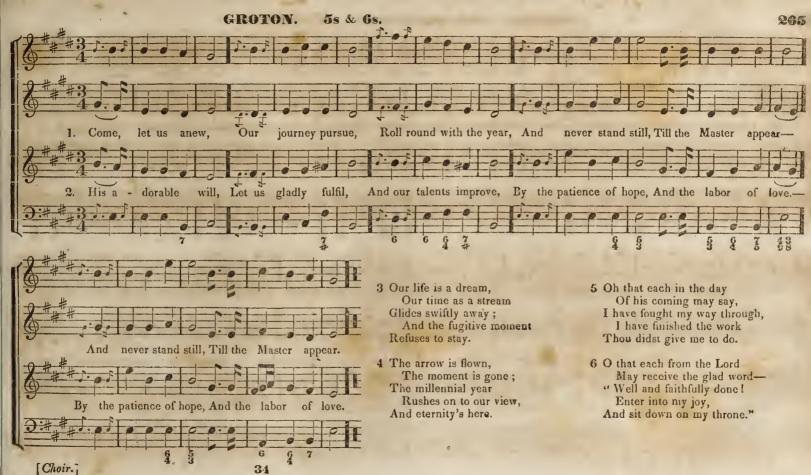




- 2 Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 Are our days departing!
 Like a deep and headlong river,
 Flowing onward, flowing ever,
 Tarrying not, and stopping never.
- 3 Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 Are the world's enjoyments;
 All the hues of change they borrow,
 Bright to-day and dark to-morrow,
 Mingled lot of joy and sorrow.
- 4 Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 Is all earthly beauty!
 Like a summer flow'ret flowing,
 Scattered by the breezes, blowing,
 O'er the bed on which 'twas growing
- 5. Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 All—yes! all that's earthly!
 Every thing is fading—flying—
 Man is mortal—earth is dying—
 Christian I live, on Heaven relying.











ne.

1b."

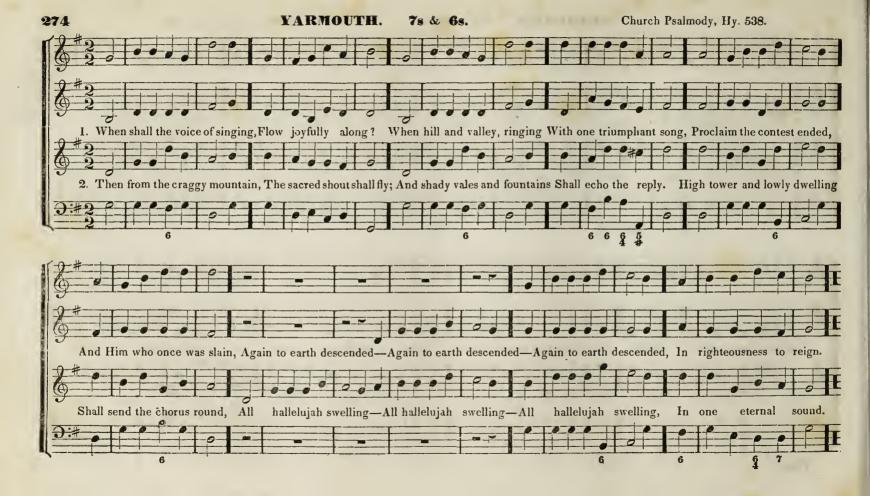


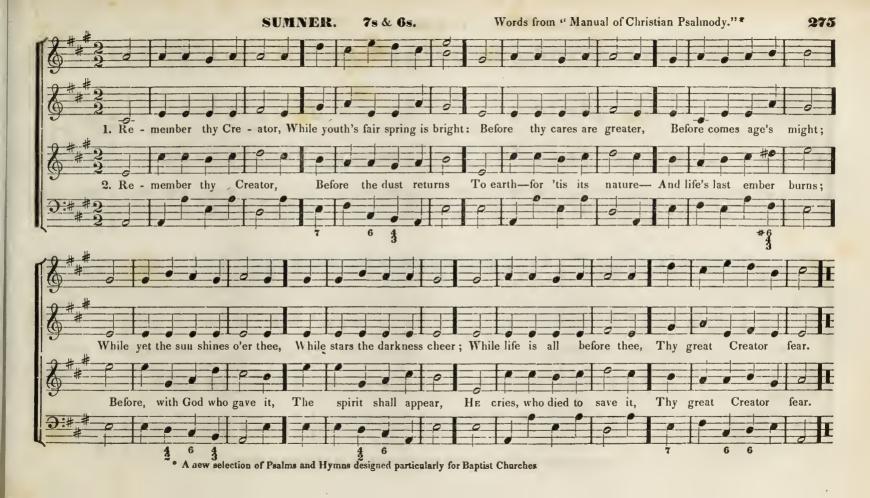












* By singing the small notes in this measure, the metre will be 7s, 6s & 8-Same as Siloam.

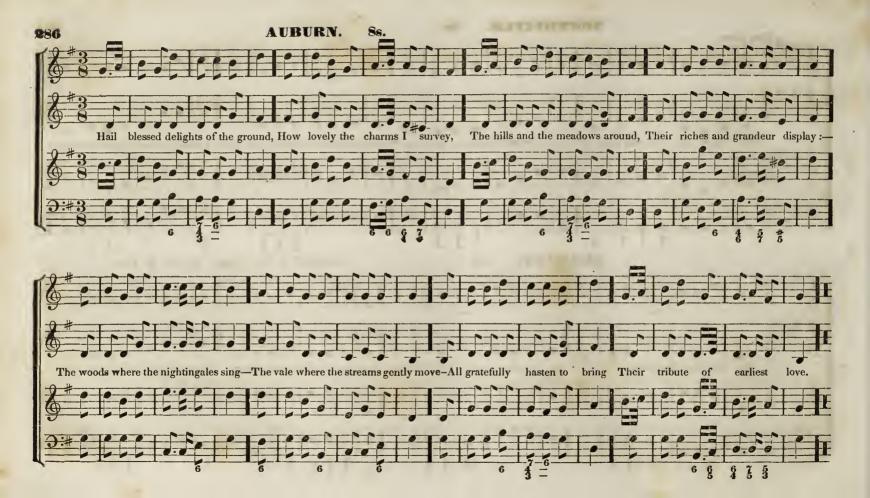


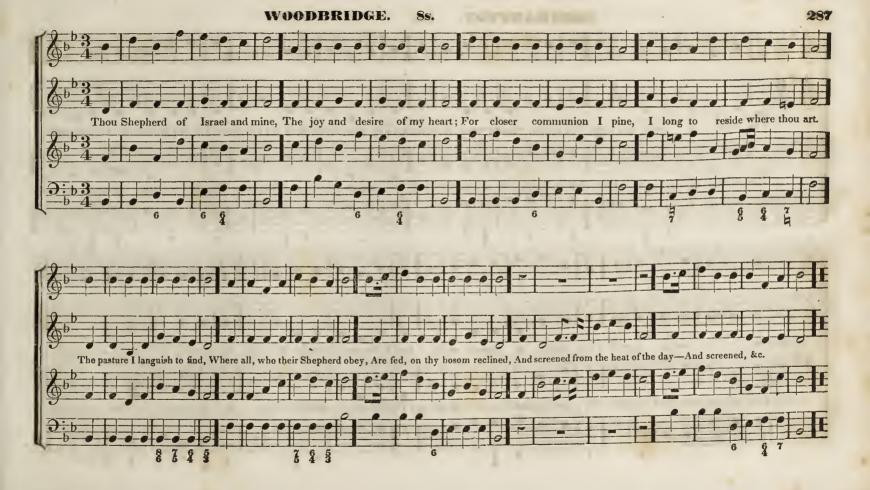
^{*} By singing the small notes in this measure, the metre will be 7s, 6s & 3. Same as Siloam.





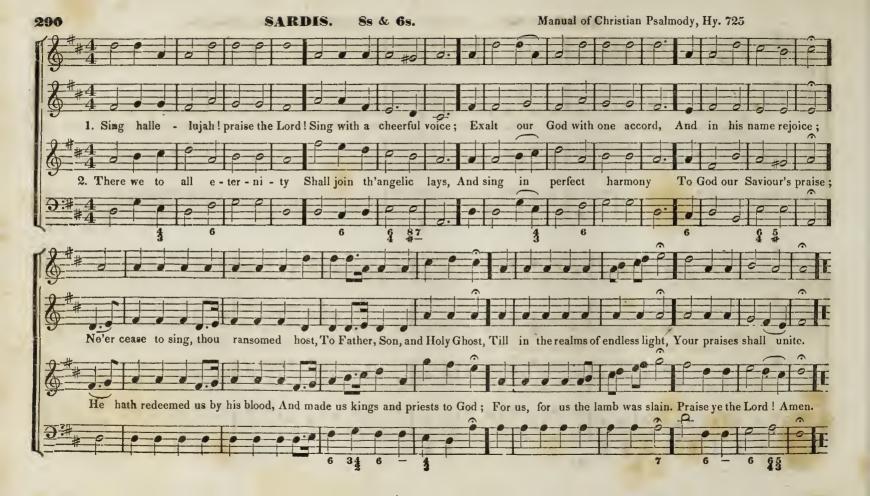




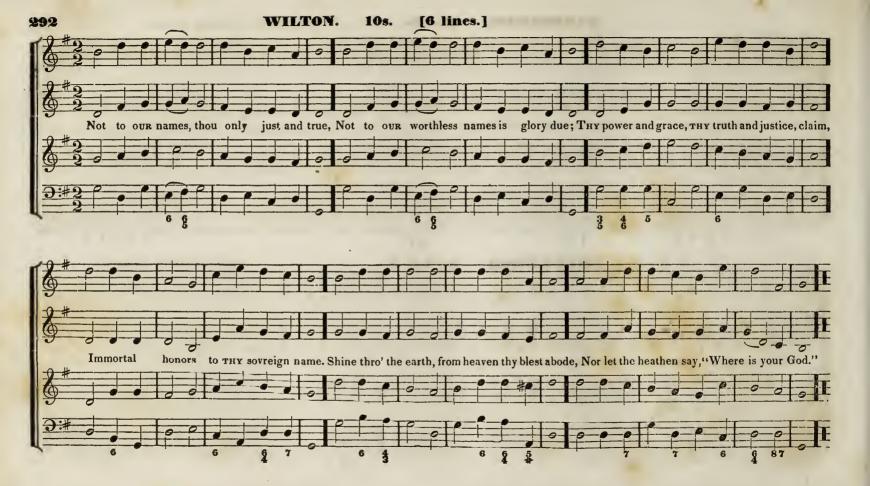


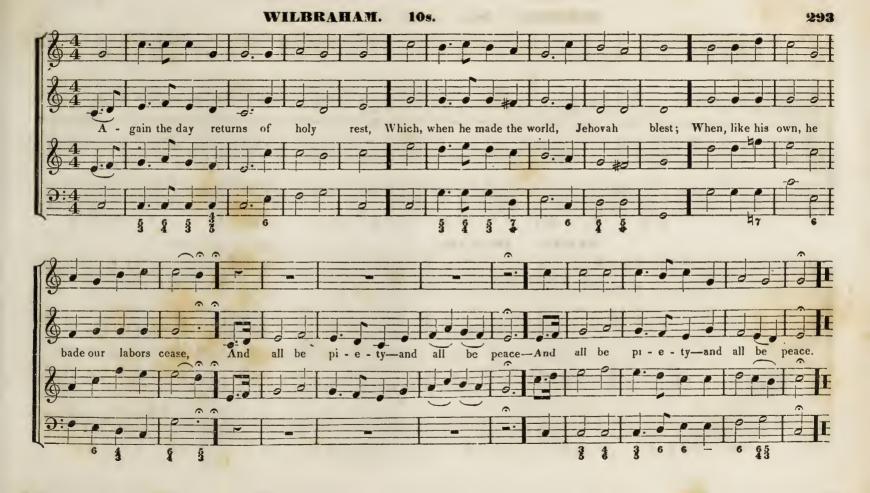












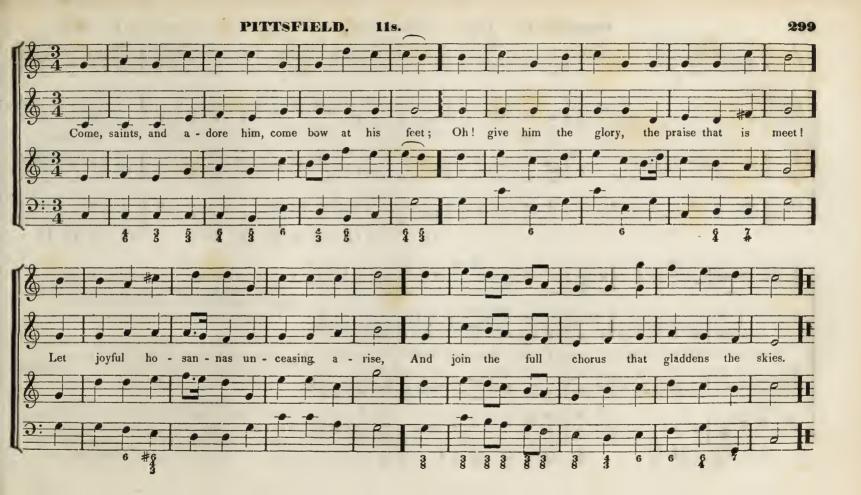








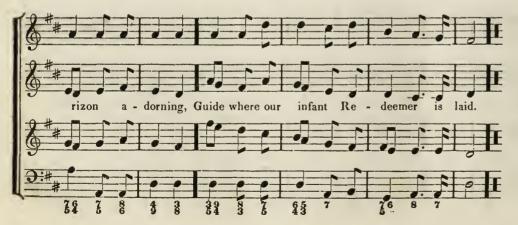












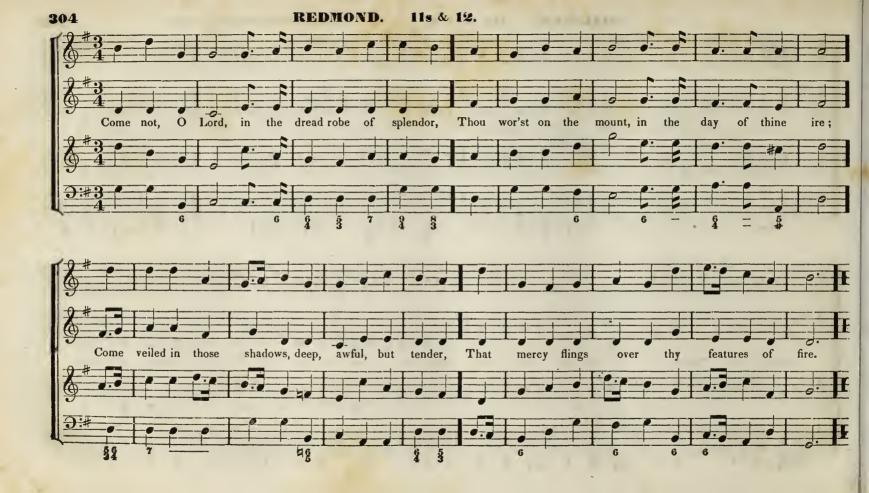
Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall,
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gifts would his favors secure!
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Bishop Heber













soon will restore

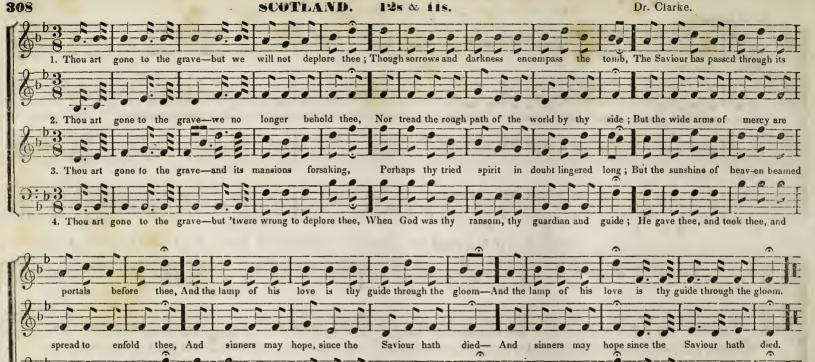


waking, And the song that thou heardst, was the

thee, Where death hath no sting, since the



Saviour hath died.



seraphim's

Saviour hath

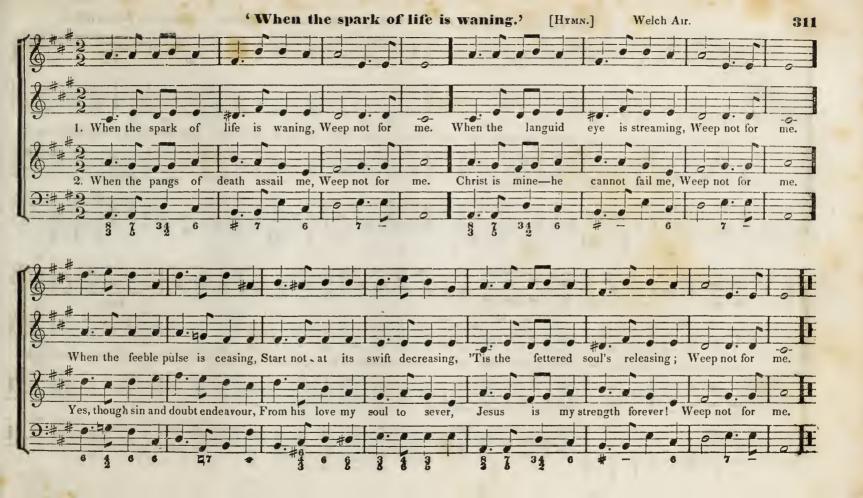
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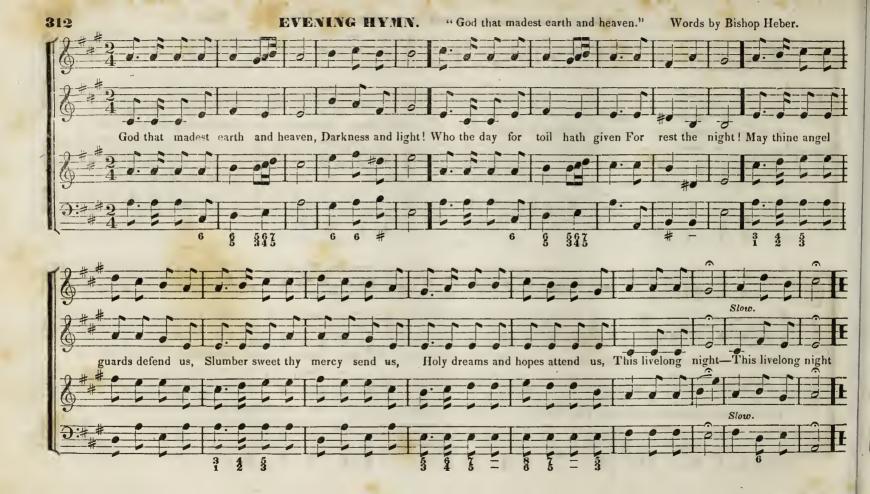
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died- Where death hath no



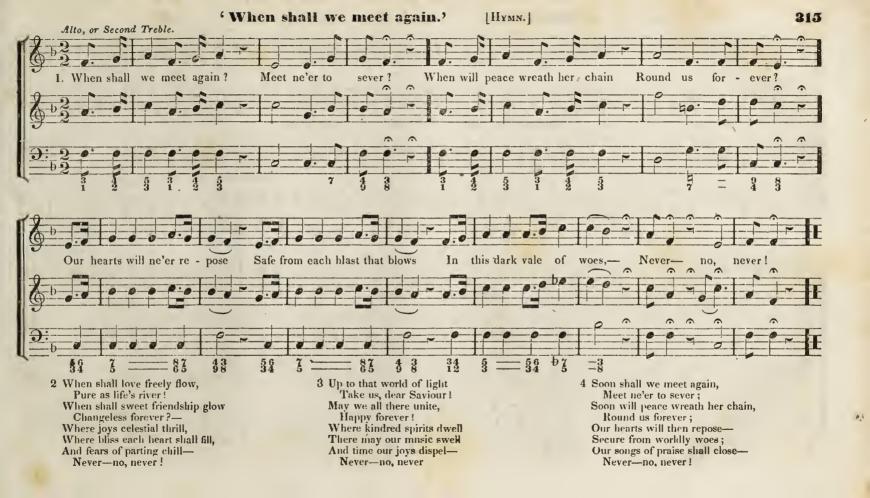


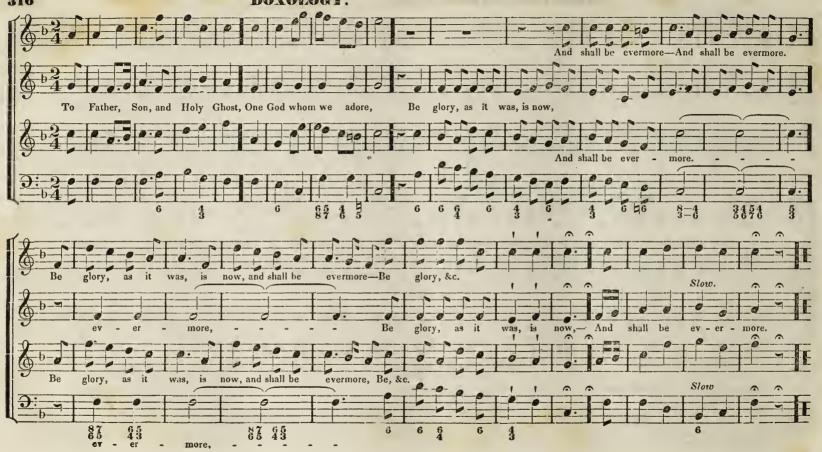














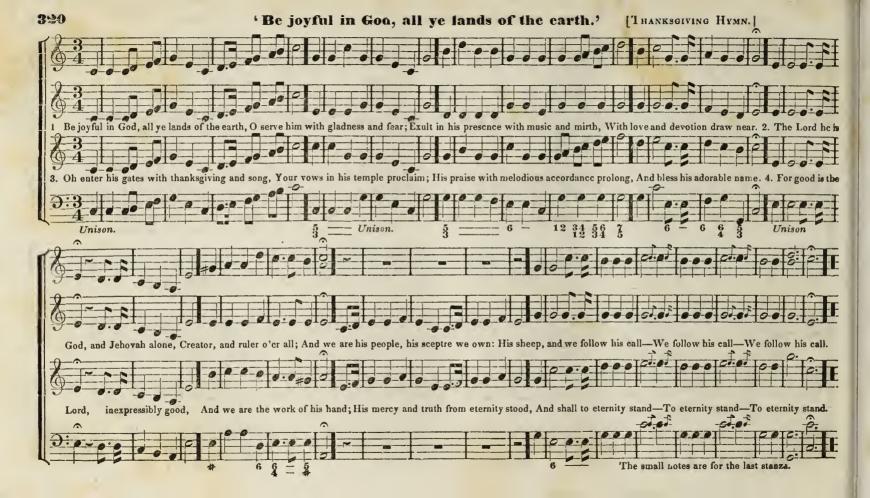
4 The Father heard—and angels there, Sustained the Son of God in prayer, In sad Gethsemane; He drank the dreadful cup of pain, Then rose to life and joy again.

5 When storms of sorrow round us sweep, And scenes of anguish make us weep; To sad Gethsemane We'll look and see the Saviour there, And humbly bow, like him in prayer.

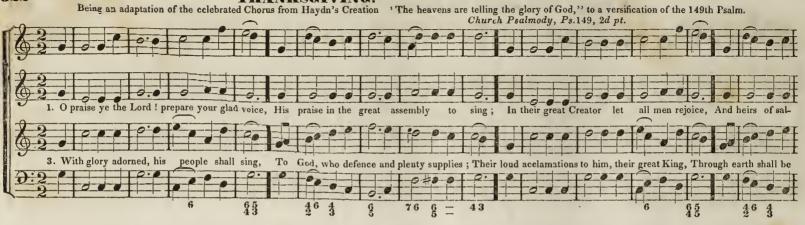










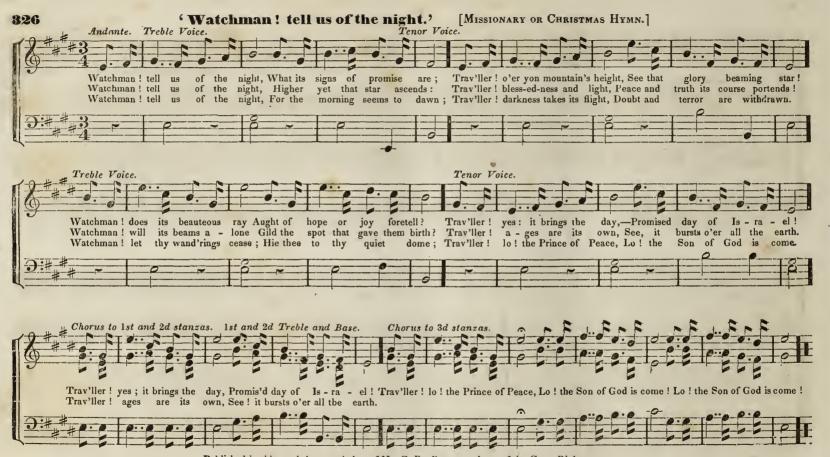












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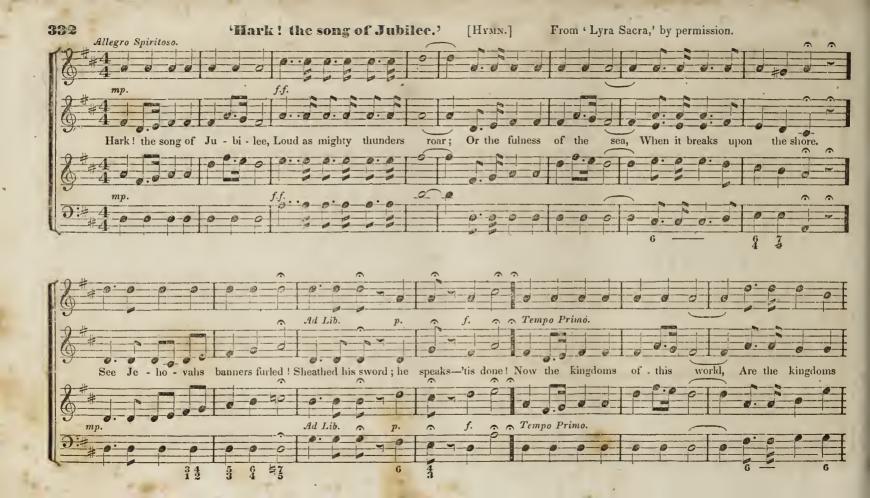








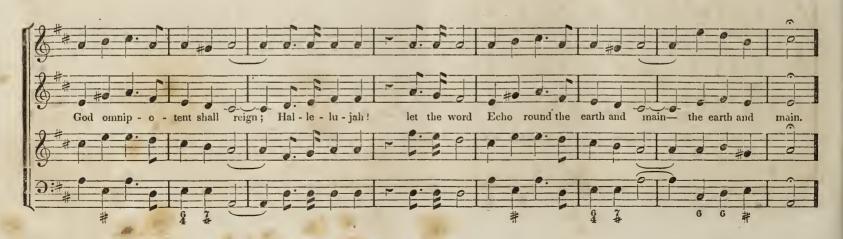




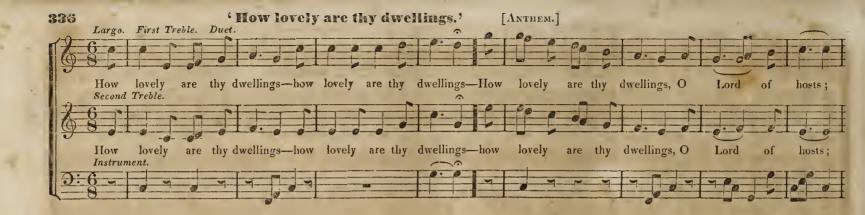








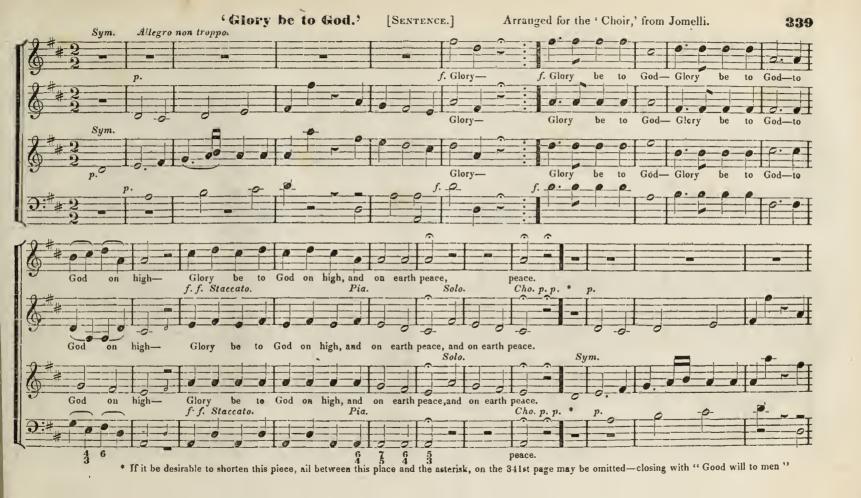








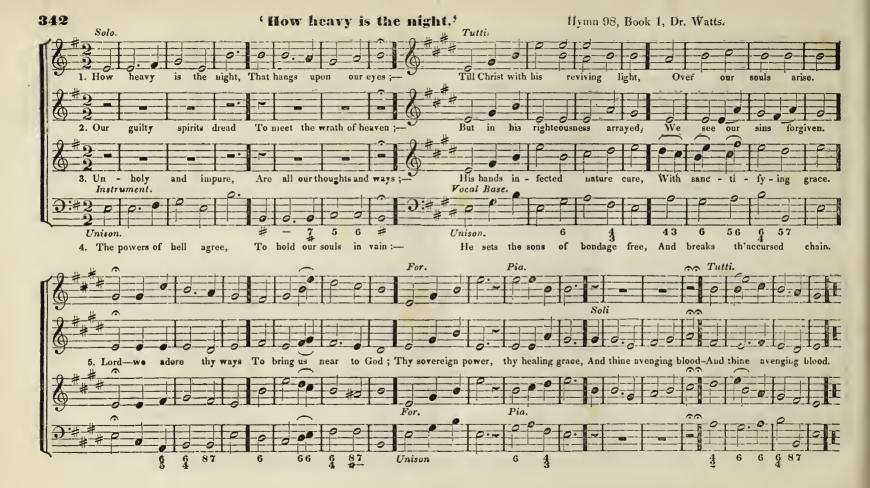


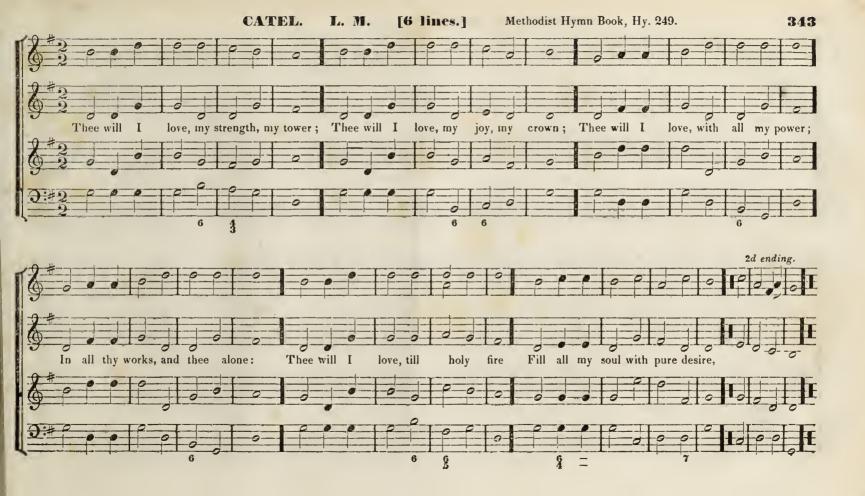


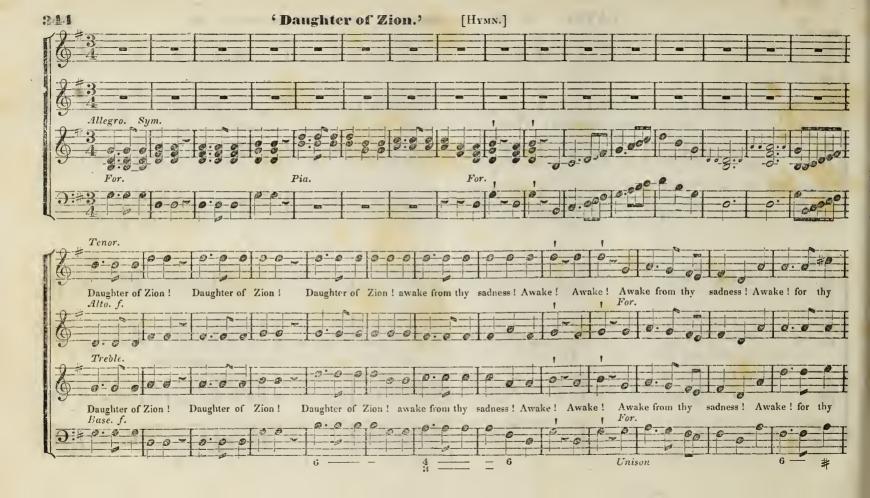














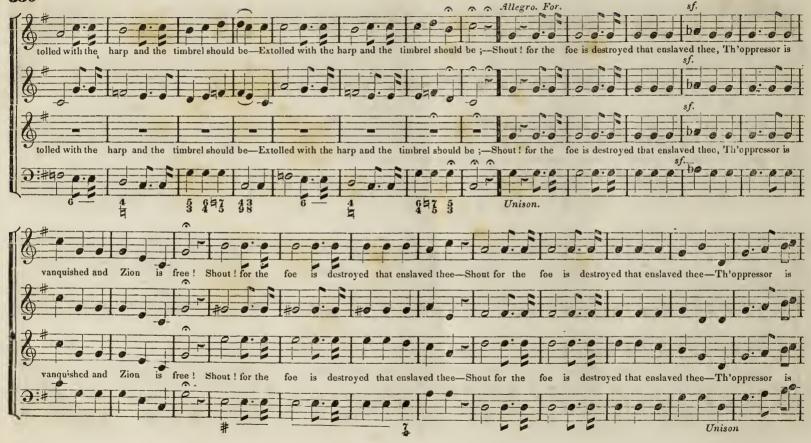








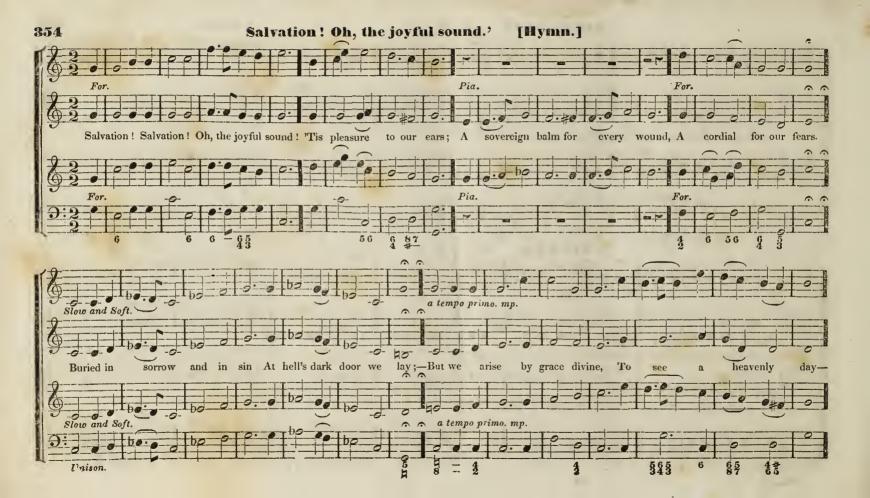




















^{*} This tune was written by a young lady, a pupil of the editor, who died on the 13th of July, 1833, aged 16 years. A short time before her death, and while yet in good health, she selected these words (Church Psalmody, Hy. 676.) and composed the music for them. The family of the deceased, at the request of the editor, have kindly consented to its publication in the Choir.

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Fitchburgh		Riverton	118	Jennings	155	Petersburg	190	Hallowell	223	Wadsworth		Rowley	270	10s.	
Fletcher		Sautee	121	Kambia	155	Somerville	188	Hamilton		Westborough	246	Ttowicy	210	Whitby	294
Forbes		Saybrook (major)	106	Lathrop	179			Hartwell	214	Winthrop (double)		6s & 10s.	3	Wilbraham	293
Fulton (double)	117	do (minor)	106	Lawrence	154	S. P. M.	3	Kimball (1)	231			Syria US & 105.	271	Wilton	292
Grafton		Spencer	114		171	Allen	198	do (2)	332	Worthing	244	Syria	211	W IIIOII	294
Hartford		Stamford		Lockport	170	Bethel	197	Lincola	222	0 0- 4	-	7s & 6s.	}	10s & 11s.	
Hawley		St. Ann's		Loudon	164	Dalston		Lunenburgh	214	Ss, 7s & 4.	050		277	Caldwell	
Holyoke		St. Martin's	121	Marcellus (double)	169	Dudley	200	Marsh	230	Calvary Carlow		Amsterdam Richmond			296 294
Howard		Stewart		Moorfield		Wrentham	199	Montrose	229					Lyons Osborne	
Huron		Stow	145	Mornington	181			Northwood	233	Coburn		Stoddard			295
Hutchings		Tallis	102		174	н. м.		Norwich	235	Copeland Corning		Suffield	279	Warrenton	295
	107	Tarsus	109	do (2)		Acton	209	Nuremburg (1)	228	Fleming	250	Summer	275	11	
Kedar (double)	97	Templeton		Norwalk		Ashwell	207		228	Kendall	252	Weldon	278	Ills.	000
	147	Topsham (double)				Bradford	203	Palestrina	231	Laurel	253	Yarmouth	274		- 299
Langdon	114	Tremont	138	Olmutz		Bucksport	211	Palmer (6 lines)	225	Meredita	255	Zanesville	272		
Laurens Litchfield	140	Venice (double)		Olney	160		210		226	Merton	254	~ 0 0 0		Prescott	300
	153	Warcham	142	Paddington		Elim	206		229	Methuen	260	7s, 6s & 8.		Tappan	298
Liverpool		Warwick	150		164		201	Prentiss	215	Needham	258	Siloain	280	22 4 0 0	
London	120	Western -		Pelham (double)		Gath	207	Rotterdam	216	Oliphant	259	7 0 0 7		11s, 4s & 7s	
Marlow (major)		Westmoreland	103	Pentonville		Haddam	204		227	Osgood		72, 65 & 78 Merdin		Welton	301
do (minor)	111	(double)	98	Rollo		Harwich (1)	205	Spaulding	227	Pond	251	aneram	281	22 0 20	
Martyrs		Wilmington		Shirland	173	do (2)	205	Turin (6 lines)	219	Ricehorough	249			11s & 10s.	
Manchester	124				165	Haywood	202	Wade	213	Rockbridge	250		282	Folsom	302
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Melrose	134		101	St. Thomas		Mandell	204	Willis	232	Zion	356	7s & 5s.		11s, 6s & 9.	
Meriden		S. M.		Sunbury	159	Marah	206		222	Ziui	000	Zurich	282	Oakham	303
Merrimac (double	100	Bender S. M.	168	Tiber	157	Newbury	208	A HIDOL	222	4s, 6s & 8s.		Zurich	202	11s & 12.	
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		Bladenburg	163		160	Tiberas	201	8s & 7s.		1 Termon	200	Palestine Palestine	284	Keamona	304
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Orange	101	Clapton Colford	180			Bates		Dane		Bethlehem	200	Nebo	289	19- 11 0- 8	
Overton				Nashville	102	Bellingham	220 221	Exeter (double)	240	6s.			288	12s, 11 & 8.	
l'axton	136	Fleen	162	Newburg	100	Brown (double)		Greenville (double	9240	Charlin Os.	966	Northampton Northampton	285		314
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